

OR
The EPTOME
OF

The ENGLISH *History*:
GIVING

A true Account of the Affairs of
this NATION, from the *Build-*
ing of the *Tower of London*, in
the days of *William the Conquer-*
our, to the *Throwing down the*
Gates of the said City, by the
command of the *Parliament*,
which sate before the *Secluded*
Members were admitted, in the
Year 1660.

IN WHICH

All things Remarkable both by
Sea and Land, from the Year 1069.
to this present Year of 1660.

are truly and exactly represented.

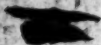
Lipsum in Latin.

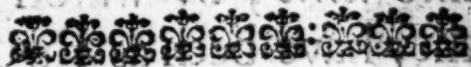
*In Historia presum et concilium et alia et alia
prestat copiose.*

LONDON,

Print. for R. Gilbertson in Giltspurstreet.

Hannah Cooke





TO THE

Right Worshipfull

and Right Worthy

MATTHEW GILLEY

Esquire.

Honoured Sir,

IT hath been hereto-
fore as much the
Commendation as the
Industry of the ablest
Wits, to contract much

A 4 into

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

into *little* ; by which
they have been as Be-
neficial to the *Memo-*
ry as the *Apprehension*;
For in long *Discourses*
or *Sentences* (be they
never so accute) the
apprehension often fails
and is lost , before it
can arrive to the *period*
of them ; and the *Me-*
mory which can retain
that which the *Under-*
standing never fully
apprehended , must
be

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

be needs prodigious.

Sir, In this Book you shall find *much in little*; the *History* of almost a *thousand years* contracted into a *Manuel*, and that which is *profitable* unto all men, must needs be *ungrateful* unto none,

There is nothing memorable from the *Conquest* to these *present Times* that is here omitted. whether you
look

The Epistle Dedicatory.

look upon the magnificent of our ancient *buildings*, or the gallant *Exploits* of this *Nation*, both by *Sea & Land*, against domestic and forraign *Enemies*; or rare *Revolutions* of *State*, or the sad labours of the *English Swords* that were drawn of late for the *purity* of *Reformation*, which as yet is more in the *Idea*, then
the

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

the *Embryo*, and is rather discovered, then obtained.

Sir, should I insert more (as much more I might) I should but anticipate your understanding, I shall only humbly desire you to grant this *compendious Chronicle* your Protection, and if there be life in History, as no doubt there is, you shall live with it,

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

it, And it shall be
Honour for me to be
found to be

The humblest and
most faithful

of all that

serve you.

W. G.



A Table of the most remarkable Passages, in the lives of all the Kings and Queens of *England*, from *William* the Conqueror to the eighteenth year of the Reign of King *Charles* the second.

I. *William* the Conqueror.

Such a dearth was in *England*, that men did eat Horses, Cats, Dogs, and Mans-flesh, Anno Regi. 3.

The earth hard frozen from the midst of Novem. to the midst of Apr. ann. reg. 11.

So great a Flood (by immoderate rain) that hills were made soft, and in their fall overwhelmed many Villages that lay under them, to the great amazement of all, an. reg. 20.

II. Wil:

A Table.

II. William Rufus.

B*T a great tempest in London, the wind overturned six hundred, and six houses, and the roof of Bow Church in Cheapside, an. reg. 4.*

So great a famine and pestilence, that the quick were not able to bury the dead, an. reg. 6.

All the Land belonging to Earl Goodwin, was covered with sands by an inundation of the Sea, which place ever since is called Goodwin sands, an. reg. 11.

Blood sprang out of the earth, at Finchamsted in Berkshire, an. reg. 12.

The King hunting in Newpark in Hampshire, was accidentally killed by the glance of an Arrow, ann. reg. 13. wanting one moneth and some few dayes.

III. Henry the first, called Beaucark.

T*Here appeared about the Sun four circles, and a Blazing Star, ann. reg. 5.*

In March and December, exceeding great thunders, and lightning

A Table.

and the Moon at both times, seemed to be turned into blood, an. reg. 18.

So low an ebb, betwixt the Tower of London and the Bridge, that men, women, and children, did wade over on foot, an. reg. 15.

A great fire beginning in the West-Cheap, consumed a great part of London, all along from thence to Aldgate, an. reg. 33.

The King dying in France, his body being powdered with salt, and wrapped in Bulls hides, was conveighed from thence, and buried at Redding in Berkshire, an. reg. 35.

IV. King Stephen.

THe town of Bath, and Saint Peters Church in it, were both consumed with fire, an. reg. 3.

Many Cities, and Towns in several places of this Land, were either destroyed or defaced with fire, in the time of this King and his Predecessor.

It is memorable in this King, that although during his whole reign, he had continual wars, yet he never burdened the people with taxes.

V. King Henry the second.

L Ondon-Bridge was new builded of timber, by Peter a Priest of Cole-Church, an. reg. 10.

So great an Earthquake in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, that it overthrew them that stood upon their feet, and caused the Bells to ring in the steeples, an. reg. 12.

The City of Leicester burned by the Kings command, the walls, and Castle razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other Cities for their disobedience to their King, an. reg. 20.

A fish was taken neer to Orford in Suffolk, which had the shape of a man : it was kept in the Castle of Orford, for the space of six months for a wonder ; it would eat greedily all manner of meat, but could not speak a word ; at the last he stole away from his keeper and ran to the sea again, an. reg. 33.

A Table.

V I. King Richard the first, called *Cœur de Lion.*

IN the dayes of this King, were Robin Hood and little John, the lawless subjects of so many Ballads. Robin Hood maintained a hundred tall men, and Archers so expert, that four hundred have fled at the twang of their bow.

The Jews of Norwich, St. Edmonsbury, Lincoln, Stamford, and Lynn, were plundered; at York, five hundred of them, besides women and children, did betake themselves unto the Castle, to defend themselves; which the people assaulting, the Jews grew so desperate, that they cut the throats of their own wives, and children, and did cast them over the walls on the Christians heads, and having committed this execrable murder, they burned both the house and themselves, an. reg. 7.

V II. King John.

HAyl as big as the eggs of hens,
an. reg. 4.

Many men and women were destroy-

A Table.

ed by thunder and lightning, an. reg. 8.

The Arches, and the stone work of London bridge were finished, an. reg. 9.

Three thousand persons endeavouring to preserve themselves from the fire, not far from London bridge, so indiscreetly did throng into the boats, (that were ready to receive them) that they were devoured by the water, anno reg. 15.

VIII. Henry the third.

A Young man who called himself Jesus, and desired to be crucified; and an elderly woman who called herself Mary the mother of Christ, and who had bewitched the young man to his madness, were both brought before the Archbishop of Canterbury, who caused them both to be closed up between two walls of stone, where most miserably they ended their wretched lives, an. reg. 5.

So terrible a thunderclap was heard, when Mass was saying in the Cathedral Church of Pauls, that the Church did shake as if it would have fallen, and out of a dark cloud there leaped
such

A Table.

Such a flash of lightning, that all the Church seemed to be on a fire, the people thinking they should have been burned, ran all of them out of the Church, fell groavling on the ground void of understanding, an. reg. 15.

The Jews at Norwich stole a boy, and circumcised him, and in derision of Christian Religion, they had an intent to have crucified him at Easter, for which fact, they justly suffered as they deserved, an. reg. 19.

A Scholer of Oxford endeavouring to kill the King in his chamber at Woodstock, was taken and pulled to pieces with horses, an. reg. 20.

The Jews were constrained to pay twenty thousand Marks, or to be kept in perpetual imprisonment; the walls of the Tower of London, were thrown down by an Earthquake, as they were some years before, an. reg. 27.

The Thames overflowed the banks about Lambeth, and drowned houses and fields, for the space of six miles all along. In the great Hall at Westminster, men did ride on horseback, an. reg. 28.

A Table.

The sea flowing twice without an Ebb, did make so horrible a noise, that it was heard a great way into England, and did much amaze and affright the people; and not long afterwards, in a dark night, the sea seemed to be all on a fire, and the waves to fight against one another, so that the Marriners were not able to save their ships from shipwrack, an. reg. 34.

The steeple of Bow in Cheapside, fell down, and slew many men and women, an. reg. 35.

IX. Edward the first called Long-Shanks.

Great Earthquakes, lightning, and thunders, with a blazing star, and a Comet in the appearance of a great Dragon which made many men afraid, anno reg. 3.

An accusation was made, for clipping the Kings coyn, for which offence, two hundred sixty and seven Jews were executed, an. reg. 5.

So great a frost, that five arches of London Bridge, and all Rochester Bridge were born down, and carried away

A Table.

away, anno regni, 9.

The Summer was so exceeding hot, that many died with the extremity thereof, an. reg. 16.

The King banished the Jews out of England, giving them wherewith to bear their charges till they were out of England; the number of the Jews expelled were 15 M. and nine persons, an. reg. 19.

Three men had their hands cut off, for rescuing a prisoner from an Officer of the City of London, an. reg. 22.

The Monastery at Westminster, was much ruined by fire, an. reg. 27.

X. Edward the second.

PEirce Gaveston being banished, and returned again into England, was taken by the Barons of England, and beheaded at Warwick Castle, an. reg. 5.

The King caused Writts to be published, that no Oxe stalled, or corn-fed, should be sold for more then four and twenty shillings; no grass-fed Oxe, for more then sixteen shillings, a fat stalled Cow at twelve shillings, another

A Table.

Cow at ten shillings. A fatt Mutton, whose wooll is well grown, at twenty pence, a fat Mutton shorn at fourteen-pence, a fat Hogg of two years old at three shillings four pence, a fat Goose at two pence half penny, in the City three pence; a fat Capon at two pence, in the City two pence half penny; a fat Hen at one penny, in the City at three half-pence; four Pidgeons for one penny, twenty four Eggs for a penny, in the City twenty Eggs a penny; I would they were so still, an. reg. 6.

And yet for all this, there was a grievous famine and moriality, so that the quick could hardly bury the dead; the Cattle died by reason of the corruption of the grass: the famine was so great, that some in holes and corners, did eat the flesh of their own children. The Thieves that were in Prison, did pluck in pieces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and greedily devoured them half alive, an. reg. 11.

A great murrain of Kine happened, insomuch, that Doggs and Ravens eating of them were poysoned, an. reg. 12.

XI. King Edward the third.

King Edward the second, was cruelly murdered in the Castle of Berkeley by the practise of the Queen his wife, and the Lord Mortimer, an. reg. 2.

Roger Mortimer was taken and sent to London; where he was condemned and hanged, an. reg. 3.

The Sea brake in through all the banks of England, so that great store of Cattle were drowned, an. reg. 11.

In Oxfordshire, a serpent was found having two heads, and two faces, like women, one face attired of the new fashion of womens attire, and the other face like the old attire, and wings like a Bat, an. reg. 20.

Many men and women, perished with thunder and lightning. Fiends and devils, and strange apparitions were seen by men, and spake to them as they travelled, an. reg. 25.

A frost in England, from the midst of September, to the moneth of April an. reg. 38.

XII. King

A Table.

XII. King *Richard* the second.

Iack Straw *was beheaded for Rebellion against the King*, an. reg. 3.

Wat. Tiler *being arrested by the Mayor of the City for high Treason was slain in Smithfield, and all the rest of the crew pardoned by the King.*

There was a general Earthquake, of the effects whereof, the waters did partake, insomuch that it made the ships in the havens to totter, an. reg. 6.

The nobles rose against the King: and in Oxford the West and Southern Schollars did assail the Northern, by reason whereof many murders were committed, an. reg. 11.

XIII. King *Henry* the fourth.

Iohn Holland *late Duke of Excester*, Thomas Holland *Duke of Surrey*, Edward *Duke of Aumarle*, John Montacute *Earl of Salisbury*, *with several other persons, having conspired privily to murder the King, were all put to death for their treason*, an. reg. 2.

King Richard died in Pontefred Castle,

A Table.

Castle, *he was buried at Langley,*
an. reg. 3.

*A Pestilence in London consumed
above thirty thousand persons, and not
long afterwards, there followed a hard
Frost which continued fifteen weeks,* an.
reg. 11.

XIV. King Henry the fifth.

Richard Earl of Cambridge, Sir
Thomas Grey, and others, were
executed at Southampton for a con-
spiracy against the King, an. reg. 2.

*The King fought the memorable
battail at Agin-Court in France, and
obtained a marvellous victory,* an. reg. 4.

*Sir John Oldcastle, having broke
out of the Tower, was taken by the
Lord Powis and sent to London,
where being convicted by the Parlia-
ment, he was carried to St. Giles in
the fields, where he was both hanged
and consumed with fire,* an. reg. 6.

XV. King Henry the sixth.

There was a great Earthquake
which continued for the space of
two houres, an. reg. 5.

A Table.

A Welchman murdered a Widow in White Chappel, and stole away her goods: but afterwards coming by the place where he did the murther, the women of the Parish with stones, and sheeps-borns, and durt off the dunghills made an end of him, an. reg. 8.

The gate on London Bridge, with the Tower next to Southwark fell down, and the two farthest Arches of the said Bridge, and no man perished, anno reg. 15.

All the Lions in the Tower of London died, an. reg. 16.

The Postern of London, by East-Smithfield, against the Tower of London sunk by night, and a great wind blew down almost one side of the street, called the Old-change, an. reg. 18.

Eleanor Cobham, Dutcheß of Gloucester for sorcery, received sentence of Pennance from the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and on the seventeenth of November, she came from Temple-Bar to Pauls, with a Taper of wax in her hand, which she offered at the Altar; on the Wednesday following, she went from Gracious street to Leaden-Hall,

A Table.

Hall, and so to Aldgate; and on the next Market day, she went from Cheap-side to St. Michaels in Cornhil, in form aforesaid, an. reg. 20.

The Commons of Kent did rise in great numbers, one Jack Cade being their Captain; these Rebels did great mischief, but they submitted at last to the Kings mercy, and Jack Cade was slain in the Wild of Suffex, an. reg. 30.

William Caxton of London Mercer, brought over into England from Germany, the Science of Printing, which he practised afterwards at the Abby of St. Peters in Westminster, an. reg. 38.

XVI. Edward the fourth.

MAny battails were fought betwixt King Edward, and the adherents to King Henry the sixth, in which King Edward still prevailed; at the last King Henry was taken and sent to the Tower where he was murdered, an. reg. 4.

Some riotous persons that fired the gates of the City of London, and would force their entrance into the City, being

A Table.

ing apprehended, the King caused the rich to hang by the purse, and the poor by the neck, an. reg. 12.

George Duke of Clarence was drowned in a Butt of Malmsey, an. reg. 18.

XVII. King Richard the third.

EDward the fifth being deprived of his life by his unnatural Uncle Ri. having reigned but two months and some few dayes, his Uncle commonly called the Usurper, was proclaimed King; and Crowned at Westminster: presently after ensued the death of the Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded at Salisbury for Treason, and on the year following was the Battel at Bosworth field, where Richard was slain himself, and buried in the Grey-Fryars Church at Leicester.

XVIII. King Henry the seventh.

THe Sweating sickness began in the moneth of September, which in six weeks time devoured a great number of people, an. reg. 1.

A Table.

A Commotion was made by the Commons in Cornwal, upon the discontent of some Subsidy which was granted to the King: they came as far as Black-Heath, where three hundred of them were slain, and fifteen hundred taken Prisoners; the Lord Awdely chief leader of them was beheaded on Tower-Hill, an. reg. 10.

Perkin Warbeck proclaimed himself King Richard the fourth, second son to King Edward; was taken, being once pardoned before, and executed at Tiburn, an. reg. 11.

XIX. King Henry the eighth.

A*N Insurreccion of the Apprentices in London against Aliens, for which divers of them were hanged with their Captain John Lincorn a Broker: this being on the first of May, it was called afterwards the ill May day, an. reg. 9.*

Richard Rice a Cook was boyled in Smithfield for poysoning divers persons at the Bishop of Winchesters house, an. reg. 23.

*Many great Personages were beheaded
in*

A Table.

in this Kings dayes, and some of his own wives when he began to be weary of them.

XX. Edward the sixth.

THe Book of Common Prayer, was read in English to the great contentment of the people, an. reg. 2.

The Commons made great commotions, and rose against inclosures: the Rebels in Norfolk and Suffolk were most formidable, but being subdued by the Earl of Warwick, Rob. Kett was hanged in Chains on the top of Norwich Castle, and William his Brother was hanged on the top of Windham Castle, an. reg. 3.

XXI. Queen Mary.

THe Popish Bishops were all restored, an. reg. 1.

Sir Thomas Wiatt having drawn forces together against the Queen and peace of the Kingdom was beheaded, an. reg. 3.

The French became Masters of Callice,
an. reg. 4. Mary

A Table.

Many Protestants for their consciences did perish in the flames of Martyrdom, during the raign of this Queen.

XXII. Queen Elizabeth.

THe Book of Common Prayer was established, and Mass clean suppressed, an. reg. 1.

The lofty spire of Pauls steeple, which was two hundred foot high from the top of the Stone battlements, was set on fire by lightning; which fire ceased not till it came down to the roof of the Church, and consumed all the Bells and lead, an. reg. 3.

Sir Thomas Gresham did build the Royal Exchange at his own proper cost, by the advice and incouragement of Queen Elizabeth, an. reg. 8.

The ground opened, and certain rocks with a piece of ground removed, and went forward for the space of four dayes, so that where pasture grounds was, there was tillage, and where tillage ground was, there was pasture found in the place of it; this was done neer Marlech in the County of Hereford, an. reg. 13.

Strange and numerous apparitions
of

A Table.

of great Flies in Winter, and terrible Earthquakes, and a woman in London brought to bed of four children, an. reg. 18. the like afterwards, an. reg. 22.

Mary Queen of the Scots was put to death, an. reg. 31. and in the year following was the great victory against the Spanish Armado supposed to be Invincible.

The Earl of Essex was beheaded, the Earl of Southampton was also arraigned, and found guilty of high treason, an. reg. 43.

XXIII. King James.

Robert Dove Merchant-Taylor, gave means for ever, for the tolling of a Bell in St. Sepulchers Church, to cause good people to pray for such prisoners as are to be executed, an. reg. 2.

The wonderful deliverance from the horrible Gunpowder treason, an. reg. 3.

The great hard frost when booties were set up on the River of Thames, an. reg. 5.

Sir

A Table.

Sir Thomas Overbury was committed to the Tower, where not long afterwards he was poisoned, an. reg. 10.

Prince Henry dyed on the sixth of Octob. 1611. and on the fourteenth of February following, the Lady Elizabeth was married to the Palgrave.

Sir Walter Rawleigh, that miracle of arms and arts, was beheaded, anno reg. 16.

XXIV. King Charles.

K*ing Charles was married to Henrietta Maria, sister to the King of France then living, an. reg. 1. In this year the Pestilence raged in London, of which above five thousand died in one week.*

The Earl of Castle-Haven, being arraigned at the Kings Bench bar, and found guilty of Rape and Sodomy, was executed on Tower hill, an. reg. 6.

Mr. Pryn, Doctor Bastwick, and Mr. Burton, were Sentensed in the High-Commission-Court, and ordered to be banished, an. reg. 11. Ship-money this year was called upon to be paid which

A Table.

which procured afterwards great divisions.

The King marched against the Scots, who would not endure any alteration in their religion.

The Scots in the second expedition having the better, the King was enforced to call a Parliament, anno reg. 15.

The King and Parliament not agreeing, the battel of Edge hill was fought, an. reg. 17.

After many battels at Newbury, Marston-Moor, Naseby, and other places, the King was quite worsted, and enforced to fly to the Scots, an. reg. 22.

The King being sold to the English by the Scots was brought from the Isle of Wight, and being tryed by a High Court of Justice was murdered before the gates of Whitehall, an. reg. 23.

A Table.

XXV. King Charles the second.

After the bloody murther of King Charles the first, some loyal Subjects Proclaimed his Son Prince Charles, King; by the name of King Charles the second, 1648.

Cromwell maketh an expedition into Ireland, from whence he returns, is made General, marcheth into Scotland, and routeth the Scots at Dunbar.

—His Majesty is Crowned King in Scotland, enters England; soon after ensued the fatal battel at Worcester, from whence his Majesty miraculously escaped into France.

Cromwell is made Protector, useth great Tyranny over the Royallists, dies in a terrible tempest, his Son baffled out of his Protectorship, and the Rump set up again by the Souldiery.

The Rump turned out again by Lambert, the Committee of Safety set up, and almost as soon put down.

General Monck marcheth out of Scotland, the seclused Members are admitted

A Table.

*admitted to sit again in Parliament,
and the King happily restored.*

*His Majesties happy Government since
his Restoration, expressed in several
acts of Justice and Mercy.*

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A
BRIFE ABSTRACT
OF

All the VVonders
and remarkable passages since
William the Conqueror till the
Raign of King Charles.

Written for the benefit of Posterity.

To the Reader.

R Eader, I have taken pains to abstract out of the Chronicle, all the remarkable Wonders and passages of concernment, from William the Conqueror to the raign of King Charles, I hope thou art not so ignorant, but that thou wilt find it, and grant it useful for us and our posterity hereafter, Vale.

A

Won-



Wonders and Remarkable Passages.

William Conqueror.

An. Reg. **A** *3.* *1069.* *Geiricus* Bishop of *Durham*, being accused of treason, was imprisoned at *Westminster*.

An. reg. **4.** Such a dearth was in *England* that men did eat horses, cats, dogs, and mans flesh.

1070 *An. reg.* **5.** King *William* bereaved all the Monasteries and Abbies of *England*, of their gold and silver, sparing neither *Chalice* nor *Shrine*.

1075 *An. reg.* **10.** *Walter* Bishop of *Durham*, bought of King *William* the Earledom of *Northumberland*, wherein he used such cruelty, that the inhabitants slew him.

1076 *An. reg.* **11.** The earth was hard frozen from the middest of *November* to the midd't of *April*.

[Upon

Upon *Palm Sunday* about noon, 1077
appeared a blazing Star neer unto the *An. reg.*
Sun. 12.

This year King *William* builded 1078
the Tower of *London*. *An. reg.*

Thurstone Abbot of *Glassenbury*, 13.
in his Church, caused three Monks 1079
to be slain, and eighteen men to be *An. reg.*
wounded, that their blood ran down 14.
from the Altar to the steps.

This year was a great wind on *An. reg.*
Christmas day: a great Earthquake 15.
and roaring out of the earth the sixth
of *April*.

There was a great floud, so that *An. reg.*
hills were made soft and consumed, 20.
and with their fall overwhelmed ma- *Pauls*
ny villages, to the great amazement *Church*
of all. burnt.

In a province of *Wales* called *Rose*, *An. reg.*
was found the Sepulchre of *Gawen*, 21.
upon the Sea shore, who was sisters
son of *Arthur* the Great, King of
Brittain, being in length fourteen
foot. King *William* being at *Roan* in
Normandy, went with a great Army
into *France*, spoyling all things as he
passed, last of all he burned the City

of *Meaux* with our *Lady Church*, and two Anchorits that were inclosed there, the King cheared his men to feed the fire, and came himself so neer, that with the heat of his harness he got a disease: also the Kings horse leaping over a ditch, did burst the inner parts of the King, with the pain whereof he was sore afflicted, and returned to *Roan*, where shortly after he ended his life the ninth day of *September*, in the year of our Lord 1087. when he had raigned 20. years, eight months, and sixteen days.

I would have the Reader understand, that I set down nothing but things that are remarkable in this Kings dayes, nor in any Kings days else; and that is the reason, that the date of years do not follow in order, for I skip a great part of needlesse things, because I would not be too tedious, nor abuse thy patience too much.

Williams

William Rufus.

A Great tempest fell on St. *Lukes* day, especially in *Winchcomb*, where a great part of the Steeple was overthrown, and in *London* the wind overturned 606. houses, and the roof of *Bow Church* in *Cheap side*, where-with some persons were slain. *An. reg. 4.*

This yeer was a great famine, and so great an mortality, that the quick were scant able to bury the dead. *An. reg. 6.*

All the land that sometimes belonged to *Earl Goodwin*, by breaking in of the Sea was covered with sands, and is yet to this day called *Goodwin sands*. *An. reg. 11.*

In the Summer, blood sprang out of the earth, at *Finchamsted* in *Barkshire*. *An. reg. 13.*

King *William* on the morrow after *Lammas* day, hunting in the new Forrest, *Sir William Tirrel*, shooting at a Dear, at unawares hit the King in the brest, that he fell down dead, and never spake word; his men, and

especially that Knight hid themselves : but some came back again , and laid his body upon a colliers cart, which one poor lean beast did draw to the City of *Winchester*, where he was buried; he reigned twelve years, eleven months, lacking eight days.

Henry Beauclark.

Henry the First.

An. reg. 2. **W***inchester* and *Glocester* burnt.

An. reg. 5. There appeared about the Sun four circles and a blazing star,

An. reg. 13. This year was a great mortality of men and murren of beasts.

An. reg. 15. The City of *Worcester* was burnt, the tenth of *October* the River *Medway* by no small number of miles, did so fail of water , that in the midst of the Channel, the smallest vessels and boats could not pass ; the self same day, the *Thames* did suffer the like want of water , for between the Tower of *London* and the Bridge, not onely with horses, but also a great

great number of men and children
did wade over on foot.

Chichester was burnt, many storms 1115.
and a blazing star.

In *March* was exceeding lightning, 1116
and in *December* thunder and hail,
and the Moon at both times seemed
to be turned into blood.

King *Henry* having tamed the 1119
French men, and pacified *Normandy*, *An. reg.*
returned into *England*, in which voy- 20.
age *William Duke of Normandy*, and
Richard his son, and *Mary* his daugh-
ter, *Richard Earl of Chester* and his
wife, with many noble men, and to
the number of 160. persons were
drowned.

The City of *Glocester* burnt. *An. reg.*

The City of *Rocheſter* ſore defa- 23.
ced with fire. *An. reg.*

A great fire beginning at *Gilbert*
Beckets houſe, in *Weſt Cheap*, conſu- 32.
med a great part of *London* from *An. reg.*
thence to *Allgate*. 33.

Worceſter was ſore defaced with *An. reg.*
fire. 34.

King *Henry* remaining in *Norman-* 1135
dy, deceaſed the firſt day of *De-* *An. reg.*
A 4 cember 36.

ember, Anno 1135. when he had reigned 35. years four months; his bowels, brains and eyes were buried at *Roan*, the rest of his body being powdered with salt, and wrapped in bulls hides was buried at *Reading*.

King Stephen.

King *Stephen* was a man of noble parts, and hardy; passing comely of favour and personage, he excelled in martial policy, gentleness and liberality towards all men: and although he had continual war, yet he did never burthen the Commons with taxes.

An. reg. 1. Fire which began at *London* stone consumed Eastward to *Algate*, and Westward to *St. Pauls* Church.

An. Reg. 2. *Rochester* was burnt, with all the City.

1137. The Arch-Bishops See in *York*, *Saint Martins* Church without the walls, and the hospital with thirty nine Churches were burnt.

An. reg. 3. *Saint Peters* Church at *Bath*, and all

all the City was burnt.

Robert Earl of Gloucester with a great power, invaded the Town of Nottingham, and spoiled it, the Townesmen were taken, slain, or burnt in the Churches whereunto they fled. *An. reg.* 5.

England was full of trouble and war, set forth to fire and rapine, through the discord betwixt the king and certain Lords, which took part with Henry Plantagenet. *An. reg.* 16. 1150

This caused the King to be so willing to render up his Crown and government to Henry Plantagenet, only he had his honor granted him so long as he lived: King Stephen dyed the twenty fifth of October when he had reigned eighteen years, ten months, and odd days. 1154

Henry the second.

An. reg.

London Bridge was new made of timber, by Peter a Priest of Cole-Church. *An. reg.* 10. 1163

A great Earthquake in Ely, Norfolk. *An. reg.* 12. 1165.

A 5.

folk

folk and *Suffolk*, so that it overthrew them that stood upon their feet, and caused the bells to ring in the Steeples.

An. reg. The City of *Leicester* burnt by the
20. kings command, the walls and castle
1174. razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other cities for disobedience towards the King: the king of Scots taken prisoner led into *Normandy*, and compounded for his ranlome
Christ's Church in *Canterbury* burnt.

An. reg. The City of *York* was burned, the
26. Church of St. *Andrews* in *Rocheſter* was consumed with fire.

An. reg. The *Abby* of *Glaſſenbury* burned.
31. A great Earthquake threw down

An. reg. many buildings, among the which
32. the Cathedral Church of *Lincolne* was rent in pieces, *Chicheſter* City likewise was burnt.

An. reg. Neerunto *Orford* in *Suffolk*, cer-
33. tain fiſhers took in their nets, a fiſh
1151. having the ſhape of a man; which fiſh was kept by *Bartholmew de Glaſ-
vile*, cuſtos of the Caſtle of *Orford* in the ſame Caſtle for the ſpace of ſix
months, and more for a wonder, he
ſpake

spake not a word, all manner of meate he would gladly eat; but most greedy was he after raw flesh or fish: at length he stole away from his keeper and ran to the sea again.

The town of *Beverley* with the Church of *St. John* there, was burnt. *An. reg.*

34.

King *Henry* departed this life, the sixth day of *July* in the year of our Lord, 1189. when he had reigned twenty four years, seven months, lacking eleven days, and was buried at *Fonteverald* in the Monastery of Nuns, by him founded.

Richard Coeur de lion.

IN this time were many Outlaws *An. reg.*
and robbers, among whom *Robin Hood* and little *John* remained in the Woods displaying and robbing the rich of their goods; the said *Robert* maintained an hundred tall men, and good Archers, with such spoils as he got, upon whom four hundred men, were they never so strong, durst not give the onset, poor
men.

mens goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which he got from Abbies and houses of rich Earls.

1191

The Jews of *Normich*, *Saint Edmunsbury*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford* and *Lyn*, were robbed, and at *York* to the number of five hundred, besides women and children entered a Tower of the Castle, which the people assailling, the Jews cut the throats of their wives and children, and cast them over the walls on the Christians heads, the residue they locked up, and burnt both the house and themselves.

Richard the first.

1199.

King *Richard* turned his Armes against the Barons of *Poiton* that rebelled against him; he set their Cities and Towns on fire, spoiled their country, and killed many of his adversaries: at last came to the Dukedom of *Aquitane*, and besieged the Castle of *Chalne*, where-
on

on *Bertane de Gordani*, smote him with a venomed dart; and although the King won the Castle, yet he lost his life, for of this wound he died the sixth day of *April*, in the year of our Lord 1199. when he had reigned nine yeers seven months, and was buried at *Founteverard*, his heart was buried at *Roan*, and his bowels at *Chalne*.

King John.

HAil as big as Hens eggs.

An. reg.

The 14 of *January* began a Frost 4.
which continued till the 22 of 1262.
March, so that the ground could not *An. Reg.*
be tilled, whereof it came to pass, 7.
that in Summer following, a quarter
of wheat was sold for a Maik, which
in the days of *Henry* the seventh,
was sold for twelve pence.

Great Thunder and Lightning *An. reg.*
were seen, so that many men and 8.
women were destroyed, besides
cattel and houses overthrown and
burned; Corn in the fields was bea-
ten

ten down with hail-stones as big as Goose eggs,

An. reg. 9. The arches and stone bridge over the *Thames* at *London*, was this year finished, by *Serle Mercer* and *William Alman*, then procurators, or masters of the bridge works.

An. reg. 15. The tenth of *July* at night, the City of *London* upon the south side of the River of *Thames*, with the Church of our Lady, of the Cannons in *Southwark* being a fire, an exceeding great multitude of people passing the bridge, suddenly the north-part, by blowing of the south wind, was also set on fire, and the people which were even now passing the bridge perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped by the fire, and it came to pass, that as they protracted time, the south end was fired, so that people thronged between the two fires; there came to aid them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so undiscreeetly pressed, that the ships being drowned, it was said there were destroyed about three thousand persons.

Saint

Saint Edmonsbury consumed with fire. *An. reg.* 17.

It was reported that King *John* was poysoned by a Monck, but certain it is he dyed in the Castle of *Newmarke* on the 19 of *Octob.* 1216. where the Captain of the Castle caused him to be imboweled, and was conveighed to *Worcester* and there honourably buried, when he had reigned seventeen years and five months, lacking eight days.

Henry of Winchester.

A Young man was brought before the Archbishop of *Canterbury* who willed himself to be crucified, and to be called *Jesus*, and an old woman that had bewitched the young man to such madness, procured her self to be called *Mary* the mother of *Christ*, they were both closed up between two walls of stone where they ended their lives in misery. 1222.

The Citizens of *London* falling out with the Bailiff of *Westminster* and the

the men of the Suburbs at a game of wrastling, made a great tumult against the Abbot of *Westminster*, for the which their Captain *Constantine*, with some others, were hanged, the rest had their feet and their hands cut off.

Henry the third.

An. reg. **G**reat Thunder and Lightning which burnt many houses, and
 13. slew both men and beasts.

1230. Upon the day of *St. Paul*, when

An. reg. *Roger Niger* Bishop of *London* was at
 15. *Masse* in the Cathedral Church of *S. Paul*,

suddainly the weather waxed dark, and a horrible thunder-clapp lighted on the Church, the same was shaken as if it would have fallen, and out of a dark cloud came such a flash of lightning, that all the Church seemed to be on fire, all the people thought they should have been burned, and ran all out of the Church; and being astonished, fell upon the ground voyd of all understanding, none of all the multitude tarried in the Church save the Bishop and one Deacon, which stood still at the high Altar.

The

The seventh of *April* there appeared as it were four Suns besides the natural Sun, of a red colour, and a great circle of Chrystal colour. 1233

The morrow after Saint *Martins* day began thunders very horrible, which lasted fifteen days. *An. reg.* 17.

This year was a great dearth and pestilence, so that many poor people died for want of victuals. *An. reg.* 19

The Jews of *Normich* stole a boy, and circumcised him, and had an intent to have crucified him at *Easter*, for which fact they were convicted. 1235

The *Thames* over-flowed the banks, so that in the great Pallace of *Westminster* men did row with Wherries in the midst of the Hall. 1236

Ottobon a Cardinal came into *England* as a Legat from the Pope, this year passed stormy and troublesome weather and very unhealthful. 1237.

Ottobon being lodged in the Abby of *Osney*; the Scholars of *Oxford* slew his Master-cook, and the Legat for fear got him into the Steeple of the Church, where he stayed, till the Kings 1238.

Kings Officers coming from *Abingdon*, conveyed him to *Wallingford* where he accused the misdoers, *Osho de Killeney* a Standard bearer to the Scholers, was taken and put into prison, with twelve others; who not long after, went from *Saint Pauls Church* to the Legats house, barefooted and bare-headed, where they asked him forgiveness.

A Scholar of *Oxford* enterprised to kill the King in his Chamber at *Woodstock*, was taken and pulled to pieces with horses.

1240. The Stone-work and Bulwork which the King caused to be builded by the Tower of *London*, was shaken by a tempest and an Earthquake together, that it fell down; but the King commanded that the same should be builded again, many strange fishes came to shore, whereof fourty were Sea-Bulls, and one of a huge bigness passed through the Bridge of *London* unhurt, till he came to the Kings house at *Mortlack*, and there he was killed.

26. *An. reg.* The Jews were constrained to Pay

pay 2000 marks, or else to be kept in perpetual imprisonment. The walls and bull-works that were newly builded about the Tower of London, were again thrown down by an Earthquake.

The *Thames* overflowed the banks about *Lambeth*, and drowned houses and fields the space of six miles, & in the great Hall at *Westminster*, men took their horses backs.

1263.

The Church of Saint *Mildred* in *Canterbury*; and a great part of the City was burnt.

31

An. Reg.

A great plague was in *England*.

32

The Town of *New Castle upon Tyne* was burned, Bridge and all.

An. reg.

32.

By a strange Earth-quake tops of houses were thrown down, walls did cleave, the heads of Chimneys and Towers were shaken.

An. reg.

33

An. reg.

In *October*, the Sea flowing twice without ebbe, did make such a horrible noise, that it was heard into *England* a great way; besides this, in a dark night, the Sea seemed to be on a light fire, and the waves to fight one against another, so that the

34.

An. reg.

Mar.

Marriners were not able to save their Ships; and at *Winchelsey*, besides cottages for salt, and fishermens houses, bridges and mills, above three hundred houses, with certain Churches, through the violent rising of the Sea were drowned.

1255 142 Jews were brought to *Westminster*, which were accused for crucifying a child at *Lincoln*, eighteen of them were hanged, the rest remained long prisoners.

An. reg. A Jew at *Tewsbury* fell into a Privy upon the Saturday, and would not be helped out because it was his Sabbath; wherefore *Richard of Clare*, Earle of *Glocester*, kept him there while Monday, at which time he was dead.

1263. In the tenth yeer of *Richard* the Emperor, there was a Blazing-star seen three moneths; at this time there was a Schisme among the Princes Electors in *Germany*.

1264 There was slain of Jews in *London* to the number of 700. their wares spoiled, and their Synagogues defaced, a multitude more of them, because

because one Jew would have forced a Christian man, to have paid more then two pence for the usury of twenty shillings the week.

Variance fell between the fellowship of Gold-smiths, and Taylors of *London*, causing great mischief to be done, and many men slain, for which Riot, twelve of the chief Captains were hanged.

1268

The river of *Thames* was so hard frozen, from Saint *Andrews* tide to *Candlemas*, that men and beasts passed over from *Lambeth* to *Westminster*, the Merchandize was carried from *Sandwich*, and other Havens, to *London* by Land.

1269

The Steeple of *Bowe* in *Cheap*, fell down, and slew many people, men and women.

1271

In *June* began a great riot in *Norwich*, through the which the Monastery of the Trinity was burned: whereupon the King rode down, and making enquiry for the chief doers thereof, caused thirty of them to be condemned, hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, and their Quarters to be burned.

1272

Henry

King *Henry* died on the sixteenth of *November*, in the year of our Lord 1272. when he had reigned 56 years and 28 days, and was buried at *Westminster*; he built a great part of the Church.

King *Edward*, surnamed *Long-shanks*.

An. Reg.

2.

1274

THis year fell a great variance at *Oxford*, between the Northern men and Irish men, wherein many of the Irish men were slain.

An. reg.

3.

1276.

On Saint *Nicholas* day even, were great Earthquakes, Lightnings, and Thunder, with a great Dragon, and a Blazing-star, which made many men afraid.

An. reg.

4.

1277.

There was a general Earthquake, by force whereof, the Church of Saint *Michael* of the Mount without *Glassenbury*, fell to the ground.

An. reg.

5.

Michael Tony was hanged, drawn and quartered for Treason.

Michaelmas Term was kept at *Shrewsbury*. Reformation was made for clipping the Kings coin; for which offence 267 Jews were executed.

Ed.

Edward the first.

THere was such a Frost, that five 1281
 arches of *London-Bridge*, and all *An. reg.*
Rocheſter-Bridge was borne down,
 and carried away, with many Bridges
 more. 9

On New-years day at night, as *An. reg.*
 well through vehemency of the 15.
 wind, as violence of the Sea, many
 Churches were overthrown and de-
 ſtroyed, not only at *Yarmouth*, *Dun-*
wich, and *Ipswich*, but also in divers
 other parts of *England*.

The Summer was ſo exceeding *An. reg.*
 hot, that many men died with ex- 16.
 tremity thereof, and yet Wheat was 1288
 ſold at *London* for three ſhillings four
 pence the Quarter, and ſuch cheap-
 neſs of Beans and Peaſe, as the like
 hath not been heard of.

Great hail fell in *England*, and af- *An. reg.*
 ter enſued great rain, that the year 17.
 following Wheat was raiſed from
 five pence the Buſhel, to ſixteen
 pence, and ſo encreaſed yearly, till it
 was laſtly ſold for twenty ſhillings
 the Quarter. The

An. reg. The King banished all the Jews
19. out of *England*, giving them to bear
their charges till they were out of the
Realm; the number of Jews then
expulsed, were 15. M. 9. persons.

22. Three men had their right hands
An. reg. cut off, for rescuing a prisoner from
1294. an Officer of the City of *London*.

An. reg. The water of *Thames* over-flow-
23. ing the banks, made a breach at *Ro-*
1295. *ther-Hith* beside *London*. The low
ground about *Bermondsey* and *Tothil*,
was over-flowed.

An. reg. Fire being kindled in the lesser Hall
27. of the Palace at *Westminster*, the flame
1299 thereof being driven by winde, fired
the building of the Monastery next
adjoyning, which with the Palace
were both consumed.

An. reg. *William Wallace*, which had often
32. times set *Scotland* in great trouble,
1305 was taken and brought to *London*,
where he was hanged, headed, and
quartered.

1307 The King being vexed with a
Bloody Flux, departed this life the
seventh of *July* at *Burgh* upon the
Sands, in the year of our Lord, 1307.
when

when he had reigned thirty four years, seven months, and odd dayes; his body was buried at *Westminster*.

Edward Carnarvan.

E *Dward Carnarvan*, so called, be- *An. reg.*
 ing born at *Carnarvan*, began *1.*
 his Reign the seventh of *July*, in the
 year 1307. he was fair of body, but
 unstedfast in manners, not regard-
 ing to govern the Common-wealth
 by discretion and justice, which cau-
 sed great variance between him and
 his Lords.

Edward the Second.

THE Lords envying *Pierce of An. reg.*
Gavestone, Earl of *Cornwall*, a *2.*
 stranger born, banished him the 1308.
 Land.

The King sent for *Pierce of Gave-* *1309.*
stone out of *Ireland*, and gave him the *An. reg.*
 Earl of *Glocesters* Sister in marriage, *3.*
 which caused him again to rise in
 pride, scorning the Nobles of the
 Realm; the Barons therefore decla-
 red

red to the King; that except he would expell the said *Pierce* from his company, they would rise against him, as against a perjured Prince: whereupon once again he caused *Pierce* to abjure the Realm.

1310. *Pierce* of *Gaveston* returned into

An. reg. 4. *England*, and came to the Kings presence; who forgetting all oaths and promises made to his Barons, received him as a heavenly gift.

An. reg. 5. The Church of *Middleton* in *Dorsetshire*, was consumed with lightning, the Monks being at *Mattins*.

1311.

The Barons of *England* being confederated against *Pierce* of *Gaveston*, besieged him at the Castle of *Scarborough*, where they took him, and brought him to *Warwick* Castle, and caused his head to be stricken off.

Edward the Second.

1314.

THE King caused his Writs to be published for victuals, that no Oxe stalled or corn-fed, be sold for more than twenty four shillings; no grass-fed Oxe for more than sixteen shillings;

shillings; a fat stalled Cow at twelve shillings; another Cow at ten shillings; a fat mutton corn-fed, or whose wooll is well grown, at twenty pence; another fat mutton shorn, at fourteen pence: a fat Hogg of two years old, at three shillings four pence; a fat Goose at two pence half-penny, in the City three pence; a fat Capon at two pence, in the City two pence half-penny; a fat Hen at one penny, in the City one penny half-penny; four Pigeons for one penny; twenty four Eggs a penny, in the City twenty Eggs a penny.

A Tanners Son of *Exceter* named himself the Son of *Edward the First*, for the which he was hanged at *Northampton*.

1315.

The dearth encreased through the abundance of rain that fell in harvest, so that a quarter of Wheat, or Salt, was sold for eleven shillings. There followed this famine, a grievous mortality of people, so that the quick could hardly bury the dead; the beasts and cattel also by the corruptness of the grass, whereof they fed,

1316.

died; horse-flesh was counted great delicates; the poor stole fat Doggs to eat; some in holes and corners eat the flesh of their own children; the thieves that were in prison, did pluck in pieces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and greedily devoured them half alive.

1318. A great murrain of Kine hapned; Doggs and Ravens eating of the Kine, were poysoned, and did swell to death; so that no man must durst eat any Beef.

The King doting so much on the two *Spencers*, as he did on *Pierce of Gaveston*, maintaining wars against his Barons, and his Barons against him, was at last overthrown, and taken prisoner; the two *Spencers* hanged, drawn, and quartered, as Traytors to the Common-wealth of *England*. The King, after he had reigned nineteen years, six months, and odd dayes, was deposed by consent of *Parliament*, who elected *Edward* his eldest Son.

Edward

Edward the Third.

Edward the Third, about the age *An. reg.*
 of fourteen years, began his *1.*
 reign the 25 of January, In the year
 of our Lord. 1326. in feats of arms
 he was very expert; at the beginning
 of his reign he was chiefly ordered
 by his Mother *Isabel.*

The Inhabitants of the Town of *1327.*
Bury, besieged the Abby, burnt the
 Gates, wounded the Monks, bare out
 all the gold and silver Ornaments,
 Books, Charters, the assay to their
 coyn, stamps, and all other things
 appertaining to their coyn.

The 22 of September, at night, *1328.*
 King *Edward* the second was cruelly
 murdered in the Castle of *Barkley*,
 by the practice of the Queen his
 wife, and the Lord *Mortimer*, and
 the Bishop of *Hereford*; he was bu-
 ried at *Glocester.*

By procurement of the old Queen, *1329.*
 and *Roger Mortimer*, *Edmond* of
Woodstock, Earl of *Kent*, the Kings
 Uncle was beheaded at *Winchester.*

An. reg. Roger Mortimer was taken by
3. William Mountacute, and sent to
London, where he was condemned,
and hanged.

1335. The Sea banks broke in, all through
England, but specially in the *Thames*;
so that all the cattel and beasts near
thereunto were drowned.

1339. A sudden inundation of water at
New Castle upon Tyne, bare down
part of the Town-wall, where an
hundred and twenty men and wo-
men were drowned.

1350. In *Oxfordshire*, near *Chippingnor-*
ton, was found a Serpent, having two
heads, and two faces, like women;
one face attired of the new fashion
of womens attire, and the other face
like the old attire; and wings like a
Batt.

An. reg. Men and women perished in di-
25. vers places with Thunder and Light-
ning. Fiends or Devils, and strange
apparitions were seen by men, and
spake unto them as they travelled.

An. reg. A great dearth and pestilence in
36. England, in which died *Henry Duke*
of *Lancaster*, who was buried at
Leicester.

A great wind in *England* overturned houses and Church-steeple. *An. reg.* 37.

A Frost in *England* lasted from the midst of *September*, to the month of *April*. *An. reg.* 38.

King *Edward* ended his life at his Mannour of *Shene*, the 21 day of *June*, in the year of our Lord, 1377. when he had reigned fifty years, four months, and odd dayes; he was buried at *Westminster*. *An. reg.* 51.

King Richard of Bourdeaux.

Richard the Second, the Son of *Prince Edward*, being but eleven years old, began his Reign the 21 of *June*, in the year of our Lord, 1377. In bounty and liberality he far passed all his Progenitors; but for that he was young, was most ruled by young counsel, and regarded nothing the counsel of the sage and wise men of the Realm: This thing turned the Land to great trouble, and himself to great misery. *An. reg.* 1.

Jack Straw was beheaded for rebellion against the King: *Wat Tyler*, arrested. 1388.

arrested by the Mayor of the City of High-Treason, was slain in *Smithfield*, and all the rest of the crew pardoned by the King.

An. reg. A general Earthquake the 21 of 6. *May*, and a water-shaking, which made the ships in the *Haven* to rotter.

An. reg. *John Bale*, brought to Saint *Al-7. bons*, was hang'd, drawn and quartered.

John Rawe, Captain of the Rebels in *Suffolk*, was hanged and quartered.

An. reg. The 18 of *July* was an Earth-quake.

An. reg. The Nobles rise against the King.
11. In *Oxford*, the Welch and Southern Scholars assailed the Northern, whereby many murders were committed.

1390.
1391. The good man of the *Cock* in *Cheape*, a Brewer, at the little Conduit, was murdered in the night by a Thief, who came in at the gutter-window, as it was known long after by the same Thief, when he was condemned for felony.

His

His wife was burned in *Smithfield*, and his three men hanged wrongfully.

The Earl of *Arundel*, with many more, were put to death, for that they rebuked the King in matters of State something liberally. 1397.

Thomas Arundel, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, was banished the Realm. 1398.

John of Gaunt, Duke of *Lancaster*, deceased, and was honourably buried in *Saint Pauls Church*. 1399.

The King exacted great summs of money of seventeen Shires of the Realm, and laid to their charges, that they had been against him with the Duke of *Glocester*, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*; wherefore he went about to induce the Lords; both spiritual and temporal, to make a submission by writing, acknowledging themselves to be Traitors to the King, though they never offended him. --- Moreover, he compelled them to set their hands to blarks, to the end, that so often as it pleased him, he might oppress them. *An. reg.* 23.

But all this made nothing for him, *An. reg.* 23.

him, but all against him; for within a while after, he was sent to the Tower, till the next Parliament, which was begun the morrow after *Michaelmas-day*, at which time he resigned all his power and Kingly title to the Crown of *England* and *France*, to *Henry Duke of Hereford*, and *Lancaster*, when he had reigned twenty two years, three months, and odd days.

Henry the Fourth: Henry of Bollengbrook.

An. reg. **H**ENRY the Fourth, Son to *John*
 1. *of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, was made King of *England*, more by force, than by lawful succession, or election: He began his Reign the 29 of *September*, in the year 1399.

An. reg. The King caused the *Blanck-*
 2. *Charters* to be burnt, made to King *Richard*.

John Holland, late Duke of *Exeter*; *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Sur-*
rey, *Edward Duke of Armarl*, *John Mountacnte*, Earl of *Salisbury*; *Tho-*
Spencer,

Spencer, Sir Ralph Lumley, Sir Tho. Blunt, Sir Benedict Cely, Knights, with others, conspired against King *Henry*, and appointed privily to murder him, but their Treason was found out, and they were all put to death.

King *Richard* being in *Pomfret-Castle*, died the fourteenth day of *February*; his body was brought to *London*, and so thorow the City of *London* to *St. Pauls Church*, barefaced three dayes for all beholders; from thence he was carried to *Langley*, and there buried.

Certain men affirmed that King *Richard* was alive, for the which a Priest was taken at *Warwick*, who was drawn, hanged, and quarter'd. *Walter Waldock*, Prior of *Lawd*, was likewise hanged and headed; and eight grey Friers hanged and headed at *London*; of the which, one *Rich. Fresby*, Doctor of Divinity, was drawn, and hanged.—— Sir *Roger Claringdon*, Knight, an Esquire, and a Yeoman, were beheaded at *London*, and divers grey Friers hang-
ed

ed and beheaded, and two at *Leicester*; all these had published, King *Richard* to be alive.

1407. A Pestilence in *London* consumed above thirty thousand.

1408. A Frost lasted fifteen weeks.

1409. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Bardolph*, came into *England* with a great company, pretending by Proclamation to deliver the people from the great oppression that they were burdened with; but by Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Sheriff of *York-shire*, he was encountred at *Bramham-moor*, and there slain; the Lord *Bardolph* was likewise wounded to death.

1412. After the fortunate chances hap-
ned to King *Henry*, being delivered
of all civil division, he was taken
with sickness, and yielded to God
his spirit, the 20 of *March* 1412.
when he had reigned thirteen years,
six months, and odd dayes: he was
buried at *Canterbury*.

Henry

Henry 5. of Monmouth.

HEnry the Fifth began his Reign *An. reg.*
the 20 of *March*, in the year
1412, This Prince exceeded the
mean stature of men; he was beau-
teous of visage, his neck long, body
slender and lean, his bones small;
nevertheless he was of marvellous
great strength, and passing swift in
running.

Sir *John Old-Castle*, for divers
points touching the Sacrament, be-
fore the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*,
the Bishop of *London*, *Winchester*,
and others, was convicted and com-
mitted to the Tower of *London*; out
of the which he brake, and fled. 1413.

Certain adherents of Sir *John Old-*
Castle, assembled them in *Thickets-*
field near *London*, but the King being
warned, took the field before them,
and so took of them such numbers,
that all the prisons in *London* were
full of them; divers of them were
executed. 1414.

The King rode to *Southampton*, 1415.
where

where was discovered a great conspiracy against him by *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, *Sir Thomas Grey*, and *Henry Scrope*, and others, who were executed at *Southampton*.

1416. The King entred the Sea with a --- thousand Sail, and the third night after arrived at *Normandy*: He laid siege to *Harflue*, which was yielded to him; he fought the battel at *Agen-Court*, where he had a marvelous Victory.

An. reg. On *Easter-day*, at a Sermon in
5. *Saint Dunstons* in the East of *Lon-*

1417. *don*, a great fray hapned, where many people were sore wounded, and *Tho. Pettwarden* Fishmonger slain. The beginners of the fray was the Lord *Strange*, and Sir *John Russel* Knight, through the quarrel of their two wives: they were brought to the Counter in the *Poultry*, and excommunicated at *Pauls-Cross*.

An. reg. Sir *John Old-Castle* being taken
6. after he had broke out of the *Tower*,

1418. was sent to *London* by the Lord *Powys* out of *Wales*; which Sir *John* was convict by Parliament, and sent

to Saint *Giles* in the fields, and was there hanged, & consumed with fire.

The Parson of *Wrotham* in *Norfolk*, which had baunted *Newmarket-heath*, and there robbed and spoiled many, was with his Concubine brought to *Newgate* at *London*, and there died. *An. reg.*
7.
1419.

At this time, such was the general and capital command of the King of *England* in *France*, as their own Chronicles testifie, that in the Court of Chancery in *Paris*, all things were sealed with the Seal of King *Henry* of *England*; and the great Seal of *Engl.* was there new made and new used, wherein was the Arms of *France* and *England*; and as the King sate in chair of State, he held two Scepters in his hands; in his right hand was a Scepter smooth and plain only the proportion of the French coyn, commonly called the French Crown; and in his left hand he held a Scepter full of curious Arts, carved and wrought with the Arms of *England*, as is used in the English mony, and on the top thereof a Cross; the French were much

much vexed thereat, but knew not how to help themselves.

An. reg. King Henry being at *Boys at Vin-*
IO. cent, waxed sick, and died the last
 1422. day of *August*, in the year 1422.
 when he had reigned nine years, five
 months, and odd dayes: he was bu-
 ried at *Westminster*.

Henry 6. of Windsor.

An. reg. **H**ENRY the Sixth, being an Infant
 I. of eight months old, began his
 Reign the last of *August*, in the year
 1422. the governing of the Realm
 was committed to the Duke of *Glo-*
cester; and the guard of his person
 to the Duke of *Exeter*; and to the
 Duke of *Bedford*, was given the Re-
 gency of *France*.

An. reg. The morrow after *Simon and Judas*
 4. day, the Mayor caused a great watch
 to be kept, with most part of the Ci-
 tizens in armour, to stand by the
 Duke of *Glocester* against the Bishop
 of *Winchester*, who lay in *Southwark*
 with a great power of *Lancashire*
 and *Cheshire*-men, but the matter
 was

was appeased by the Arch-bishop of
Canterbury.

The 28 of *September* was an *An. reg.*
Earthquake, which continued the 5.
space of two hours.

From the beginning of *April* unto *An. reg.*
Hallow-tide, was such abundance of 6.
rain, that not only Hay, but Corn
also was destroyed.

The Duke of *Norfolk* passing *An. reg.*
through *London-Bridge*, his Barge 7.
overwhelmed; so that thirty persons
were drowned, and the Duke, with
others that escaped, were drawn up
with ropes.

So under God the people stood their
(friend,
And sav'd them by a Rope; that's some
(men's end.

A Brittain murdered a Widdow in *An. reg.*
White-Chappel-Parish, without *Ald-* 8.
gate, and bare away her goods; but
being pursued, he took succour in
the Church of *Saint George* in *South-*
mark, from whence he was taken,
and forswore the Land; but as he
came

came by the place where he did the murder, the women of the Parish, with stones, and sheeps-horns, and dirt off the dung-hills, made an end of him.

1431. At *Abbington* began an Insurrection of certain lewd persons that intended to have wrought much mischief; but the chief Author being Bayliff of the Town, named *William Mundevile*, a Weaver, with some others, were put to death.

1432. The King of *England* crowned in *Paris*; but within a while after lost all his Father got in *France*.

1433. Four souldiers of *Calice* beheaded, and a hundred and ten banished; and before that time, was banished one hundred and twenty.

An. reg. The *Thames* was frozen, that the
13. Merchants which came to the *Thames* mouth, were carried to *London* by Land.

An. reg. The Gate on *London-bridge*, with
15. the Tower next to *Southmark*, fell down, and the two furthest Arches of the said Bridge, and no man perished.

All

All the Lions in the Tower of *An. reg.*
London died. 16.

A great wind in *London* blew *An. reg.*
down almost one side of the street, 17.
called the *Old-Change*.

Sir *Richard Wich*, Vicar of *Her-* 1439.
metsworth in *Essex*, was burnt on
Tower-hill the 17 of *June*.

The 18 of *July*, the Postern of 1440.
London by *East-Smithfield*, against
the Tower of *London*, sunk by night.

A stack of wood at *Bernards-* 1441.
Castle fell down, and killed three
men: by the fall of a stair at *Bedford*,
where the shire day was kept, eigh-
teen persons were slain.

Eleanor Cobham, Dutcheſs of 1442.
Gloceſter, was cited to appear before
Henry Chicheley, Arch-biſhop of *Can-*
terbury, to answer certain matters of
Necromancy, Witchcraft, Sorcery,
Hereſie, and Treason; where, when
ſhe appeared, one *Roger* was
brought forth to witneſs againſt
her, and ſaid, that ſhe was the cauſe,
and firſt ſtirred him to labour in that
Art; then ſhe was committed to the
ward of Sir *John Stuart*, Knight; then
was

was taken also *Margery Gurdmain*, a Witch of *Ely*, whose Sorcery and Witchcraft the said *Eleanor* had a long time used; wherefore the said Witch was burned in *Smith field*.

The ninth of *November*, Dame *Eleanor* appeared before the Archbishop, and others, and received sentence of Penance, which she performed, on the 17 of *November*; she came from *Temple-Bar* with a taper of wax in her hand, from *Fleet-street* to *Pauls*, where she offered her taper to the Altar: on *Wednesday* next she went thorow *Bridg-street*, *Grace-Church-street* to *Leaden-hall*, and so to *Christ-Church* by *Aldgate*: on *Friday* she went thorow *Cheapside* to *Saint Michaels* in *Corn-hill*, in form aforesaid.

The eighteenth of *November*, *Roger Bolinbroke* was arraigned, drawn from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered.

1445. On *Candlemas-Eve*, in divers places of *England*, were heard terrible thunders, with lightning where-by the Church of *Baldock* in *Hartfordshire*,

fordshire, the Church of *Walden* in *Essex*, and divers others, were sore shaken: and the Steeple of Saint *Pauls* in *London*, about three of the clock in the afternoon, was set on fire in the midst of the shaft; but by the labour of well-disposed people the same was quenched.

Adam Molins, Bishop of *Chichester*, Keeper of the Kings Privy Seal, was by Sea-men slain at *Portsmouth*.
—*Bluebeard*, a Fuller taken beside *Canterbury*, for raising a Rebellion, was hanged and quartered.

1448.

The Duke of *Suffolk* was banished the Land; who, sailing towards *France*, was met on the Sea by a Man of War, and was beheaded; his corps was cast up at *Dover*. The Commons of *Kent* did rise in great numbers; one *Jack Cade* being their Captain, these Rebels did great mischief, putting to death whom they pleased, until at last the King offering them a pardon if they would submit, they condescended to it; *Jack Cade* their Captain fled, and was slain in the *Wilde* of *Suffex*.
After

1449.

after this the King went down into *Kent*, and finding who were the chief of this Rebellion, caused them to be hang'd, drawn and quartered. the 29 of *June*, *William Bishop of Salisbury* was murdered by his own Tenants.

An. reg. A great riot was committed in
35. *London* against the *Italians* and *Lum-*
1456. *bards*.

At *Erith* were taken four great
Fishes, whereof two were *Whales*
1457. *French-men* landing at *Sandwich*
wasted the Town, and slew the Inha-
bitants.

An. reg. *Sir Thomas Piercie*, Lord *Egre-*
36. *mount*, and *Sir Richard Piercie* his
brother, being prisoners in *Newgate*
broke out by night, and went to the
King; other prisoners took the leave
of the gate and defended themselves
a long while against the Sheriffs, and
all other Officers.

1458. A fray in *Fleetstreet*, between
men of the Court, and the Inhab-
itants of the same street, in which
fray, the *Queens Attorney* was slain
for this fact the King committed the
Governour

Governours of *Furnival*, *Clifford*, and *Barnards Inns*, to prison; and *William Taylor*, Alderman of the Ward, with many others, were sent to *Windsor Castle*.

The science of Printing was found in *Germany* at *Magunce*: *William Caxton* of *London*, Mercer, brought it into *England* in the year 1471. and first practised it at the Abby of *St Peters at Westminster*. 1459.

The land being miserably divided, *An. reg.* the King fighting many battels in the 38. midst of several dissentions, was at last worsted, and *Edward Earl of March* got his Kingdom from him.

Edward Earl of March came to *An. reg.* *London* with a mighty power of 39. *March-men*, and accompanied with the Earl of *Warwick*, the 26 of *February*, where he was joyfully received: *Edward* being elected, was proclaimed by the name of *Edward the fourth*, on the fourth of *March*, and King *Henry* lost his Kingdom, when he had reigned thirty eight years, six months, and odd dayes.

Edward

Edward the Fourth.

An. reg. **E** *Edward Earl of March* began his
 1. *Reign the fourth of March*, by
 the name of *Edward the fourth*, in
 the year 1460.

The twelfth of *March*, *Walter Walker, Grocer*, living in *Cheapside*, for speaking some words against *King Edward*, was beheaded.

The thirteenth of *March*, *Edward* took his journey towards the North, where, between *Shierburn* and *Tadcaster*, all the North part met him, and on *Palm-Sunday*, the twentieth of *March*, fought a great battle; in which were slain *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, *John Lord Clifford*, *John Lord Newel*, *Leo Lord Wells*; and many of rank and quality on both sides, to the number of 357, and eleven persons, but *King Edward* got the field, the Duke of *Exeter*, the Duke of *Sommerfet*, the Lord of *Ross*; the Lord *Hungerford* fled to *York* to *King Henry*, and then with the King and Queen, Ken
 and

and Prince fled to *Barwick*, and so to *Edenborough*.

Queen *Margaret* landed in the North, where, having but small succour, was fain to take the Sea again, and by a tempest of weather was driven to *Barwick*, where she landed, but lost her ships and goods. *An. reg. 3.*

Many bartels were fought between the two Kings, *Henry* and *Edward*, and much blood was shed on both sides, striving for Supremacy: one while the Commons, with some of the Lords, would have *Henry* restored again to his former dignity; and another while *Edward* should rule. At length *Henry* being overpowered, was arrested, and sent to the Tower; where, within a while after, he was murdered, and buried at *Chertsey*, since removed to *Windsor*.

A great Pestilence, and the *Thames* frozen over. *An. reg. 4.*

Thomas the Bastard of *Fauconbridge* with a riotous company of ship-men; and others, of *Essex* and *Kent*, came to *London*; where, being denied *An. reg. 11.*

denied passage thorow the City; he fired the Gates, wan the Bulworks at *Algate*, and entred the City; but the Citizens killed them that entred, causing the rest to fly, pursued them as far as *Black wall*, slaying many.

An. reg. King *Edward* rode into *Kent*,
12. where he caused inquiry to be made of the foresaid riotous persons, hanged the rich by the purse, and the other by the necks: the Mayor of the Town, with others, were beheaded there.

Thomas, the Bastard of *Falkonbridge*, was taken at *Seuthampton*, and beheaded.

An. reg. The Duke of *Exceter* was found
14. dead in the Sea, between *Dover* and *Callice*.

John Goose was burnt on the *Tower-hill*.

An. reg. King *Edward* in his progress hunted
17. in *Thomas Burdits* Park, at a
1478. Buck, and flew many Deer, among the which, one was a white Buck. *Thomas Burdit*, when he understood thereof, wished the Bucks head in
his

his belly that moved the King to do it; *Burdit* was apprehended, of treason condemned, drawn from the Tower of *London* to *Tyburn*, and there beheaded.

George Duke of Clarence, Edwards An. reg. 18.
Brother, in the Tower of *London* was drowned in a Batt of *Malmsey*. 1479.

A great dearth, and a great sickness in *London*, and divers other parts of the Realm. An. reg. 19.

Thieves for robbing *St. Martins le grand*, in *London*, three were drawn to the *Tower-hill*, and there hanged and burnt; the other were pressed to death. An. reg. 21.

King *Edward* making great provision for war into *France*, ended his life at *Westminster*, the ninth of *April*, in the year 1483. when he had reigned twenty two years, one month, and odd dayes; he was buried at *Windsor*, he left issue, *Edward* the Prince, and *Richard Duke of York*: and five Daughters, *Elizabeth* that after was Queen, *Cicely*, *Ann*, *Katherine* and *Bridget*. An. reg. 23.

Edward the fifth.

An. reg. **E** ^{I.} *Edward* the fifth, about the age of thirteen years, began his reign the ninth of *April*, in the year 1483, which Prince reigned a small space, either in pleasure or liberty: for his unnatural Uncle *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, within three months, deprived him of his life and Crown, as it was generally reported; this *Edward* reigned two months and ten dayes.

Richard Duke of Glocester.

An. reg. **R** ^{I.} *Richard* the third, brother to *Edward* the fourth, was proclaimed King the 22 of *June* in the year 1483. He put to death *Anthony Woodvile*, Earl *Rivers*, Lord *Richard Gray*, the Queens Brother, Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, and Sir *Richard Hawes* at *Pomfret*; and *William Lord Hastings*, in the Tower of *London*, all in one day.

He was crowned at *Westminster*
on

on the seventh day of July.

After this, were taken for Traytors against the King, *Robert Ruff*, Serjeant of *London*; *William Davy*, Pardoner; *John Smith*, Groom of King *Edwards* stirrop; and *Stephen Ireland*, Wardrober in the Tower, with many more, who were charged that they had sent Letters into *Brittain*, to the Earl of *Richmond*, and of *Pembroke*; and also that they were minded to steal out of the Tower Prince *Edward* and his Brother; for the which they were drawn from *Westminster* to the Tower of *London*, and there upon the hill they were all four beheaded.

A grudge began between King *Richard*, and the Duke of *Buckingham*, insomuch that the Duke conspired with some Noble men against him, intending to bring into the land *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* as heir to the Crown; for which conspiracy the Duke of *Buckingham* was beheaded at *Salisbury*.

The thirteenth of *December*, was a great fire in *Leaden-hall* in *London*.

where was burnt a number of houses, and all the stocks for Guns and other provision belonging to the City.

King *Richard* borrowed great summs of money of the City, but being cut off before the time of payment came, the City lost it.

Collingborn Esquire, was drawn from *Westminster* to the Tower of *London*, and there upon the hill was beheaded and quartered.

Mn. reg. 3. Sir *Roger Clifford*, Knight; and one *Fortescue*, were drawn thorow
1485. *London*; and at *Saint Martin le grand*, Sir *Roger* would have broke from the Sheriffs, and taken Sanctuary; but the Sheriff took him again, and had him to *Tower-hill*, where he was beheaded, and *Fortescue* had his pardon.

Henry Earl of Richmond, *Gaspar* Earl of *Pembroke* his Uncle, the Earl of *Oxford*, and many other Knights, and Esquires, with a small company of French-men, landed at *Milford-Haven* on the sixth of *August*; whose coming, when it was heard of in *Wales*, divers Noble men with great
com^{ing}

companies met him, and then marching against King *Richard* at a village called *Bosworth*, near to *Leicester*, he met with his enemies the 22 of *August*; where, between them, was fought a very sharp battle, in conclusion whereof, King *Richard*, with divers others, were slain, and King *Henry* obtained a Noble victory; and immediately the *L. Stanley* crowned him King in the field, with the Crown which was taken off King *Richard's* head: *Richard* was buried at the *Grey-Friers Church* at *Leicester*, when he had held the Crown two years, and two months.

Henry Earl of Richmond.

HENRY the seventh, born in *Pembroke-Castle*, began his reign the 22 of *August*, in the year 1485. He was a Prince of marvellous wisdom, policy, justice, temperance, and gravity; and notwithstanding many great troubles and war, he kept his Realm in right good order, for the which he was greatly honoured of forein Princes.

*An. reg.
I.*

On the 22 of *August* was a great
C 4 fire

fire in *Bredstreet*, in the which fire was burnt the Parson of Saint *Mildreds*; and one man more of the Parsonage there.

The sweating-sickness began the 21 of *September*, and continued to the end of *October*; of the which sickness a number of people died.

The 30 of *October*, King *Henry* was crowned at *Westminster*; he ordained a number of chosen Archers, to give daily attendance on his person, whom he named Yeomen of the Guard.

King *Henry* borrowed certain summs of money of the City, which was repayed the next year after.

Wheat was sold for 3 shillings the bushel, and Bay-salt at the like price.

The Cross in *Cheapside* was new builded.

The King married *Elizabeth* the eldest Daughter of *Edward* the 4th. by the which means the two Houses, *York* and *Lancaster* were united.

An. reg. Roger *Shavelock*, a Taylor within
6. *Ludgate*, slew himself; and, forasmuch as he was a man of great wealth,

wealth there was a great contest between the Kings *Almoner*, and the Sheriffs of *London*.

A riot made upon the Eastlings, or Stilliard-men, by Mercers men, and others of the City of *London*; for the which many of them were fore punished. 1493.

Wheat was sold at *London* for six pence the bushel, Bay-salt at three pence half-penny, *Nantwich*-salt for six pence the bushel, white-herrings at six shillings the barrel, red, at three shillings the Cade, red Sprats six pence the Cade, and *Gascoin*-wine at six pound the Tun.

1494.
An. reg.
10.

Sir *William Stanley* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

Perkin Warbeck arrived in *Kent*; where, when he and his company saw they could have no comfort of the Country, they withdrew again to their ships, but the Mayor of *Sandwich*, with certain men of the Country, fought with the residue that were left behind, and took 169 persons, who were hanged in *Kent*, *Essex*, *Sussex*, and *Norfolk*.

1495.

1497.

By means of a subsidy that was granted to the King, a commotion was made by the Commons of *Cornwall*; which, under the leading of *James Lord Audley*, with *Michael a Black-Smith*, and others, came to *Black-heath*, where the King met them, overthrew them, and took their Captains: there was slain of the Rebels three hundred, and taken fifteen hundred.

The Lord *Audley* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, the Black-Smith and *Flammock* were hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*.

The King sent an Army into *Stratland*, under the Earl of *Surrey*; and the Lord *Nevil*, which made sharp war upon the Scots. In *Bedfordshire*, at the Town of *Saint Needs*, fell hail-stones eighteen inches about. *Perkin Warbeck*, landing in *Cornwall*, went to *Bodwin*; where, being accompanied with three or four thousand men, he proclaimed himself King *Richard the fourth*, second Son of *Edward the fourth*: from thence he went to *Exeter*, and besieged it, which

which City was valiantly defended by the Inhabitants, but many of the Rebels were slain, and they withdrew themselves to *Taunton*; from thence *Perkin* fled to *Bewdley*, where he took sanctuary, and was afterward taken, and pardoned his life.

A Shoo-makers Son was hanged at Saint *Thomas Watrings*, for naming himself to be *Edward Earl of Warwick*, who was then kept close prisoner in the Tower. *An. reg. 1499.*

Perkin Warbeck, and *John-a-wat-ter*, were executed at *Tyburn*. *1499.*

Edward Plantagenet, Earl of *Warwick*, Son to *George Duke of Clarence*, was beheaded at *Tower hill*. Shortly after, *Bluet* and *Astwood* were hanged at *Tyburn*.

The 21 of *November* at night, a perillous fire began upon *London-bridge*, near to Saint *Magnus Church*, whereby six tenements were burnt. The 7 of *February* certain houses were consumed with fire, against Saint *Buttolph's Church* in *Thames-street*. *An. reg. 19.*

The

An. reg. The prisoners of the *Marshalsey*
 21. broke out, and many of them being
 shortly after taken, were put to exe-
 cution; especially those that had lain
 for Felony.

1507. About *Christmas* was a Bakers
An. reg. house burnt in *Warwick-lane*, with
 23. the Mistress of the house, and two
 women-servants.

About this time the City of *Nor-
 wich* was much wasted with fire;
 there was 160 houses consumed,
 with most part of their goods.

King *Henry* died at *Richmond* the
 22 of *April*, when he had reigned
 23 years, and 8 months, and was
 buried at *Westminster* in the new
 Chapel, which he caused to be
 builded: he left issue *Henry* Prince
 of *Wales*, who succeeded in the
 Kingdom; Lady *Margaret*, Queen
 of *Scots*; and Lady *Mary*, promised
 to *Charls* King of *Castile*.

Henry the Eighth.

An. reg. **H** *Enrry* the Eighth, at the age of
 1. **H**eighteen years began his reign
 the

the 22 of *April*, *An.* 1509. Of Personage he was tall and mighty, in wit and memory excellent: the third of *June* he married Lady *Katherine* his first wife, who had been late wife to Prince *Arthur* deceased. On *Midsummer* day, the King and Queen were crowned at *Westminster*.

Sir *Richard Empson* Knight, and *Edmond Dudley* Esquire, who had been great Councillors to King *Henry* the seventh, were beheaded on *Tower-hill* the eighteenth of *August*. 1510.

Richard Hunne, a Merchant-Taylor of *S. Margarets* Parish of *Bridge-street*, who had been put in the *Lollards-Tower* about the end of *October*, was now the fifth of *December*, found hanged in the same place, and after burned in *Smith-field*. 1515.

The *Thames* was frozen, that men with horse and carts might pass betwixt *Westminster* and *Lambeth*. 1517.

On *May-Eve* was an insurrection of young men, and Apprentices of *London*, against Aliens, of the which divers *An.* 1417.

divers were hanged, with their Cap-
 tain *John Lincorn* a Broker; the resi-
 due, to the number of four hundred
 men, and eleven women, tyed in
 ropes all along one after another in
 their shirts, came to *Westminster-
 hall* with halters about their necks,
 and were pardoned.

1518. Many died in *England* of the
 sweating-sickness, and especially
 about *London*; wherefore *Trinity-
 Term* was one day at *Oxford*, and
 then adjourned to *Westminster*.

1521. The 27 of *May* was *Edward Duke
 of Buckingham* beheaded.

King *Henry* wrote a Book against
Luther, and therefore the Pope na-
 med him Defender of the Faith.

1524. In *December*, in the City of *Co-
 ventry*, *Francis Philip*, *Christopher
 Pickering*, and *Anthony Mainley*, in-
 tended to have taken the Kings trea-
 sure of his Subsidy, as the same came
 towards *London*, therewith to have
 raised men, and to have taken the
 Castle of *Killingworth*, and then to
 have made wars against the King; for
 the which they were drawn, hanged
 and

and quartered at Tyburn; the other of their conspiracy were executed at Coventry.

The eleventh of February, four Merchants of the Still-yard did penance at Pauls; and Doctor Barnes bare a saggot. 1526.

In November, December, and January, fell abundance of rain, that thereof ensued great floods, which destroyed Corn-fields, Pasture, and beasts; then was it dry till the twelfth of April; and from that time it rained every day and night till the third of June. 1527. An. reg. 19.

Such a scarcity of bread was then at London, and all England over, that many died for want of succour: The bread-carts coming from Stratford to London, were met by the way, and the people were ready to pull it out of the carts, insomuch that the Mayor and Sheriffs were forced to go and rescue the same, and see the carts brought to the markets appointed. Wheat was then at fifteen shillings the quarter; shortly after the Merchants of the Still-yard brought

brought from *Dantz* such store of Wheat and Rye, that it was better cheap in *London*, than in any part of the Realm beside.

An. reg. 23. *Richard Rice*, a Cook, was boiled in *Smithfield*, for poysoning divers persons at the Bishop of *Winchesters* house.

The eleventh of *April*, seven men with their horses, and a ferry-man, were drowned at *Lambeth*.

Thomas Bilney was burned at *Norwich*.

An. reg. 24. 1532. The 25 of *May*, was taken between *London* and *Greenwich*, two great fishes, called *Hurlepoole*s.

Five men were hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*, for coyning and clipping of mony.

A great fish was taken at *Black-wall*, which was brought to *Westminster* to the King.

An. reg. 26. The 15 of *May* was a great fire at *Salters-hall* in *Bred-street*.

The fourteenth of *August* was a great fire at *Temple bar*: the sixteenth of *August* was the Kings Stable burned at *Charing-cross*, wherein were

were burned many great horses, and great store of hay.

The Prior of the Charter-house at *London*, the Prior of *Beval*, the Prior of *Exham*; *Reynolds*, a Brother of *Simon*, and *John Hail*, Vicar of *Thistleworth*, were all condemned, drawn, and hanged, and quartered at *Tyburn*, the fourth of *May*.

1537.

The eighteenth of *June*, three Monks of the Charter-house of *London*, *Exmewe*, *Middlemore*, and *Nidigate*, were hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*.

The 22 of *June*, Doctor *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, was beheaded on the *Tower-hill*.

The sixth of *July*, Sir *Thomas Moor* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

Within a while after the Lady *Ann Queen*, was had to the Tower; and there, for things laid to her charge, was shortly after beheaded. The nineteenth of *May*, the Lord *Rochford*, Brother to the said Queen, *Henry Norris*, *Mark Smeton*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weston*; all of the Kings Privy-Chamber, about matters

matters touching the Queen, were put to death.

In the beginning of *October*, an Assesse for the Kings subsidie kept in *Lincolnshire*, the people made an insurrection, and gathered nine and twenty thousand persons together, against those the King did send the Duke of *Suffolk*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Earl of *Rutland*, with a strong power, whereof, when the Rebels heard, they desired pardon, brake up their Army, and departed home, but their Captains were apprehended and executed.

The ninth of *October*, a Priest and a Butcher were hanged, for speaking in the behalf of the *Lincolnshire* men; they were hanged at *Windsor*.

After began an Insurrection for the same causes in *Yorkshire*; the people gathered to the number of forty thousand; against those Rebels the King sent the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Marquess of *Exceter*, with a great Army, with whom a battel was appointed to be fought, on the Eve of *Simon*

and

and *Jude*, but there fell such rain the night before, that the two Armies could not meet; whereupon they desired the D. of *Norfolk* to sue to the King for a pardon, and that they might have their liberties, which the Duke promised, and rid post to the King then lying at *Windsor*, to know his pleasure, and so appeased them: *Ask* that was the chief in this rebellion, came to *London*, and was not only pardoned, but rewarded with gifts: the King dealt with this *Ask*, as his Father did with *Perkin Warbeck*; let him alone a while to see what he would do, and these Kings did but just play with these miscreants, as the Cat plays with the Mouse; for they were both of them hanged.

The twelfth of *December*, the *Thames* being frozen, the King, and Queen *Jane* rode thorow *London* to *Greenwich*. The third of *February* was *Thomas Fitz Garret*, Son and heir to the Earl of *Kildare* beheaded, and five of his Uncles, drawn, hanged, and quartered at *Tyburn*: in this

this month *Nicholas Musgrave*, *Thomas Gilby*, and others, stirred new rebellion, and besieged the City of *Carlisle*, from whence they were driven, and many of them put to death: also *Sir Francis Bigott*, and others began a conspiracy, and for the same were attainted.

The twenty ninth of *March* were twelve men of *Lincoln* drawn to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered for a new rebellion.

In *Somersetshire* was another rebellion began by *Mr. Paulet*, and some other of his friends; the chief of them, to the number of sixty, were condemned, whereof fourteen were hanged and quartered, one of them was a woman.

In *June*, the Lord *Darcy*, the Lord *Hussey*, *Sir Robert Constable*, *Sir Thomas Pierce*, *Sir Francis Bigott*, *Sir Stephen Hamelton*, *Sir John Bulmer*, and his wife; *George Lumbly*, *Nicholas Temple*, *Robert Ask*, *William Thriston*, Abbot of *Fountains*, *Anthony Abbot* of *Gervaur*; the Abbot of *Rivers*, *William Prior* of *Burlington*; all these

These were put to death. Sir Robert Constable at Hull, Ask hanged on a tower at York, Lady Bulmer burned at Smithfield, Lord Darcy beheaded at Tower-hill, Lord Hussey at Lincoln; and the rest of them suffered at Tyburn.

The twelfth of October was born at Hampton-Court, Prince Edward, and Queen Jane lost her life the 4 of October.

Alwin, a Priest, Harfarn customer of Plymouth, and Thomas Evel, were all hanged and quartered at Tyburn.

The twelfth of May, Fryer Forrest was hanged and burned in Smithfield, for denying the Kings Supremacy: with him was burnt the gathering of Wales (that is) as much as to say Darvar an Image.

The seventeenth of May, was a great fire at Saint Margaret Pattons in London, where many houses, and many persons were burned. Edmond Jenningsby for counterfeiting the Kings sign Manual, and Edward Clifford for the same cause were hanged at Tyburn.

The

The first of *September*, was on *Cartwel*, hangman of *London*, and two other hanged by *Clarken-well* at for robbing a Booth in *Bartholomew* Fair.

Henry Marquess of *Exceter*, Earl of *Devonshire*, *Hen. Pool*, *L. Monmouth*, *jacute*, and *Sir Edward Nevil*, the ninth of *January*, were beheaded at *Tower-hill*; two Priests, *Crofts*, *Colgrins*, and a Mariner, were hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*.

John Lambert was burnt in *Smithfield*, on *Ash-wednesday*; *John Pott* and *William Manckering* hanged at *Pauls Church-yard*, for killing of *Roger Cholmley* Esq; in the same place.

The third of *March*, *Sir Richard Carew*, Knight of the *Garter*, and Master of the *Kings-horse*, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The Vicar of *Wansworth*, with his Servant and his Chaplain, and *Fryer Ware*, were hanged and quartered at *Saint Thomas Watrings*.

At this time were all Monasteries suppressed, because the King, *Janns*, would look two wayes.

The Abbot of *Redding*, and two Priests, were hanged and quartered at *Redding*; the same day was *Richard Whiting*, Abbot of *Glossenbury*, hanged and quartered at *Tower-hill*, besides his Monastery, according to an old Prophecie.

The Lady *Anne Cleve* was received at *Black-heath*, and brought to *Greenwich*, and the sixth of the same month married to King *Henry*.

The ninth of *July*, *Thomas Lord Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, was committed to the Tower of *London*: the 28 of *July* he was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, with the Lord *Hungerford*. King *Henry* was divorced from the Lady *Anne of Cleve*.

The thirtieth of *July*, *Robert Barnes*, *Thomas Gerrard*, *William Jerome*, Priests, were burned in *Smithfield*; the same day *Thomas Abell*, *Edward Powel*, and *Richard Featherstone*, were hanged and quartered for denying the Kings Supremacy; the fourth of *August*, were drawn to *Tyburn*, six persons, and one lead: *Lawrence Cock*, Prior of *Doncaster*; *William*

William Horn a Laie Brother of the Charterhouse, Giles Horn, Gentleman, Clement Philpot, Edmond Broomeham, Darbie Kenham, Robert Bird, Gervis Carew, all put to death for denying the Supremacy.

The King married again.

The eighth of August, Lady Katherine Howard was shewed openly as Queen at Hampton-Court.

Great drought, and a great death of hot burning Agues and Feavours the salt-water flowed above London bridge.

Ralph Egerton, and Thomas Hamman, put to death for counterfeiting the Kings broad Seal. In April, certain persons began a new rebellion in York shire, which were shortly taken and put to death in several places, of which Leigh, Tattersal and Thornton were put to death at London; Sir John Nevil Knight, and several persons more were put to death at York.

The Countess of Salisbury was beheaded.

beheaded in the Tower, *Damport* and *Chapman* were hanged at *Greenwich* for a robbery.

The 21 of *June* Lord *Leonard Grey* was beheaded on the Tower-hill; he was Deputy of *Ireland*; the same day were hanged at *St. Thomas Warrings*, *Mantile*, *Roydon*, and *Frowds*, Gentlemen, for spoil and murder they had done in *Nicholas Pelham's* Park: the Lord of *Dacres* of the South being in company on *Saint Peters* day, was led from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and there hanged.

On *Christmas* Eve at night began a great fire in the house of Sir *John Williams*, master of the Kings Jewels, where many of those Jewels were burnt, and a great many of them stoln.

The Lady *Katherine Howard*, whom the King had married, for her unchast living with *Thomas Culpeper*, and *Francis Durham*, was by Parliament attainted, *Culpeper* and *Durham* were hanged at *Tyburn*. The 23 of *January* the King was proclaimed King of *Ireland*: the 13 of

February were beheaded within the Tower, the Lady Katherine Howard, otherwise called Queen Katherine, and the Lady Rochford.

An. reg. The seventh of March, Margaret Davy, a Maid, was boiled in Smithfield, for poysoning three households where she had lived.

34.
1542

The 12 of July, King Henry married Lady Katherine Parre, late wife to the Lord Latimer.

Anthony Person, Robert Testwood, and Henry Filmer, were burnt at Windsor.

A great plague was at London, and therefore Michaelmas Term was adjourned to Saint Albans.

This year chanced four Eclipses, one of the Sun the 24 of January, and three of the Moon.

German Gardiner, and Lark Parsons of Chelsey, Singleton and Assbey, were hanged at Tyburn for denying the Kings Supremacy.

1544 The third of April a Gun-powder house in East-Smithfield was blown up, and therein burned five men, a boy, and a woman.

This

This year was taken by the Kings Ships on the *English* Coast, the number of three hundred *French* Ships, so that the Grey-Friers-Church in *London* was laid full of Wine; the Austin-Friers and Black-Friers were laid full of Herrings and other fish, that were taken going into *France*.

A Priest did penance at *Pauls-Cross*, and there confessed that he pricked his finger, when he was at Mass, and wiped it on the *Corporie* and Altar cloth, and went about to make the people believe that the miraculous Host did bleed after the words of Consecration.

The 13 of *February*, a Priest was set on the Pillory in *Cheap-side*, and burnt in both cheeks with the letters *F* and *A*. a paper on his head wherein was written, *For false accusing*; which judgement was given by the Lord Chancellor in the Star-chamber: a notable example of Justice.

The *French* Kings Navy coming out of New-haven and Deep, arrived in *Sussex* afore bright Hamsted, where they set some of their Soul-

An. reg.

37

1545

diers a land, but the Beacons were fired, and the Country came down so fast upon them, that the *French* men fled.

Ships.

Some certain Ships of the Kings called Hedgehogs, one of them had a mischance before *Westminster*, a firkin of powder took fire, and killed seven men, and the eighth man was drowned.

*Men
burned.*

The 20 of *July* the King being at *Potsmouth*, the goodly ship called the *Rose*, with Sir *George Carow* the Captain, and many other Gentlemen, were drowned in the midst of the Haven.

*Another
mischance.*

The *French* were beaten off at the Isle of *Wight*; and likewise in *Sussex*, at a place called *New-haven*.

One *William Foxley*, Potmaker for the Mint in the Tower of *London* fell asleep the 27 of *April*, who could not be wakened neither by kicking, cramping, or pinching, till the first day of the next Term, which was full fourteen days and fifteen nights: the cause of this his thus sleeping could not be known, though
the

the same were diligently enquired after by the Kings Physicians, and men of learning, yea, the King himself examined him, and he was in all points found as he had slept but one night; and he was living till the year of our Lord, 1587.

The 16 of *July* were burned in Smithfield for the Sacrament, *Anne Askew*, *John Laffels*, *Nicholas Overden* Priest, *John Adlam* taylor, and Doctor *Shaxton*, sometimes Bishop of *Salisbury*, preached at the same fire, and recanted, perswading them to do the like, but they would not.

The Admiral of *France* came to *England* where he was gallantly and honorably entertained; the *English* in those days kept them at a distance, and forced them to submit.

The 12 of *December* *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, his son was sent to the Tower.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Surrey* was beheaded on the Tower-hill, the 19 of *January*.

The 28 of *January* King *Henry* deceased, and left the Crown to his son.

son Prince Edward, Lady Mary his daughter by Katherine, and the third, Lady Elizabeth by Queen Anne of Bullen: he deceased when he had reigned 37 years, nine moneths, and odd days, and was buried at *Windsor*.

Edward the Sixth.

An. reg. **E**dward the sixth began his reign the 24 of *January*, 1546. when he was but nine years old: King Henry his Father had appointed by his Will for his Privy-Council, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Chancellor, the Bishop of *Durham*, with others, to the number of sixteen. The sixth of *February* the Earl of *Hertford* was elected to be Protector to the Kings person: the sixth of *February* the Lord Protector in the Tower of *London*, endued King Edward with the Order of Knighthood.

King Edward was Crowned at *Westminster* the twentieth of *February*.

The

The fifteenth of *May*, Doctor *Smith* recanted at *Pauls-cross*. 1557.

The Lord Protector, and the rest of the Councel, sent Commissioners into all parts of the Realm, willing them to take down all images out of their Churches, for the avoiding of idolatry: with them were sent divers preachers to perswade the people from their Beads, and at that time procession was forbidden.

The Church-Service read in English to the people.

On *Saint Peters* day *Stephen Gardner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, preached before the King, for the which he was sent to the Tower.

The seventh of *July* a Priest was hanged and quartered in *Smith-field*, for killing one Mr. *Body*, one of the Kings Commissioners; other of his Fellows were put to death in other places.

An. Reg.
2.
1548.

A great pestilence in *London*.

The sixteenth of *September* *Saint Annes* Church within *Aldersgate* was burnt.

The 16 of *January*, *Thomas Seimter* *An. reg.*

D 4.

Lord 3.

Lord Admiral was sent to the *Tower* of *London*, he was Brother to the Lord Protector; on the 20 of *March* he was beheaded on the *Tower-hill*.

1549 The 23 of *April* six houses at *Broken-wharf* were burned.

In *May*, by reason of a Proclamation for Inclosures, the Commons of *Sommerfetshire* and *Lincolnshire* made a commotion, and brake up certain Parks of Sir *William Herberts*, and the Lord *Sturtons*; but Sir *William Herbert* slew and executed many of those Rebels. In *July* the Commons of *Essex* and *Kent*, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, rose against Inclosures, and pulled down many Parks and houses.

Also the Commons of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, desired not only the Inclosures might be disparked, but also to have their old Religion: these besieged the City of *Exeter*, which was valiantly defended; *John Lord Russel* with a number of Souldiers entered the City of *Exeter*, slew and took prisoners more then four thousand, and after hanged a number of them

them in the Town, and about the Country: the Lord Grey likewise, with strangers, horsemen, slew many people, and spoiled the country.

The last of *July*, *William* Lord Marquess of *Northampton* entered the City of *Normich*, and on the morrow the rebels also entered the Town, burnt part thereof, put the Lord Marquess to flight, and slew the Lord *Sheffield*.

Divers persons were executed as aiders of the aforesaid rebels, of the which one was hanged within *Algate*, and another at the Bridge-foot, towards *Southwark*.

The rebels in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* incamped themselves at Mount *Surrey*, near unto *Normich*, against whom Sir *Iohn Dudley* Earl of *Warwick* went with an army, where meeting with the rebels, they had thought all to have died in the place, but God brought it to pass, as well there as in all other places, they were partly by power constrained, partly by promise of a pardon perswaded to submit themselves, the Earl of *War-*
D 5 *wick*.

wick entered the City of *Nowich* the 27 of *August*, when he had slain above five thousand rebels, and taken their chief Captain, *Robert Kett* of *Windam* Tanner.

The twentieth of *September*, *Edmond Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, was sent from *Lambeth* to the *Marshalsey*, for a Sermon which he preached at *Pauls-cross*, on the first of *December*: on the first of *October* he was deprived of his Bishoprick, and sent again to the *Marshalsey* for disobeying the Kings order in Religion.

The twentieth of *November*, *Robert Kett*, and *William Kett* his brother, were delivered out of the Tower of *London*, to *Sir Edward Windam*, Sheriff of *Norwich*, where *Robert Kett* was hanged in Chains on the top of *Norwich* Castle, and *William Kett* hanged on the top of *Windam-Steeple*.

The nineteenth of *January* were murdered by *St. Sepulchres* Church without *Newgate* in *London*, two Captains that had served the King at *Bolaigne*, and elsewhere; the one that
was

was murdered was Sir Peter Gambo, the other *Filienga*; which murders were committed by *Charles Gavero*, a *Flemming*, who came post from *Barwick* to do that act; the next morning he, with three of his companions, were taken in *Smith-field*, and carried to *Newgate*; and the twenty fourth of *January* they were all four hanged in *Smithfield*, *Charles Gavero*,---*Balthazar Gavero*,---*Nicholas D'falveron*,--- and *Francis Devalasco*.

The twenty seventh of *January*, *Humphrey Arundel Esquire*, *Thomas Holmes*, *Winslowe*, and *Bury*, Captains of the Rebels in *Devonshire*, were hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*.

The tenth of *February* one *Bell* was hanged and quartered at *Tyburn* for moving a new rebellion in *Sussex*.

The second of *May*, *John Butcher* was burned in *Smithfield* for heresie, she held that Christ took no flesh of the *Virgin Mary*, *Richard Lion*, *Gordard Gorran*, & *Richard Ireland* were:
exc--

executed the fourteenth of *May* for attempting a new rebellion in *Kent*.

In the month of *May*, a Miller at *Battle-bridge* was set in the Pillory in *Cheap-side*, and had both his ears cut off, for speaking some words against the Duke of *Sommerſet*.

On Saint *Valentines* day at *Feverſham* in *Kent*, one *Arden* a Gentleman was murdered by consent of his wife, for the which fact, she was on the fourteenth of *March* burnt at *Canterbury*; *Michael*, Maſter *Ardens* man was hanged in chains at *Feverſham*, and a Maiden burnt; *Mosby* and his Siſter were hanged in *Smithfield* at *London*; *Green*, which had fled, came again certain years after, and was hanged in Chains in the high way over againſt *Feverſham*, and *Black-Will*, the *Ruffin*, that was hired to do the act, was burnt in *Zealand* at *Fluſhing*.

The twenty fourth of *April*, a *Dutchman* was burnt in *Smithfield* for an *Arrian*.

The twenty fifth of *May* an earthquake about *Croydon*, and thoſe parts, did.

did put the people in great fear.

The twenty sixth of *February*, Sir *Richard Vine*, and Sir *Martin Partridge* were hanged on Tower-hill; Sir *Martin Stanhope*, with Sir *Thomas Arundel* were beheaded there: the last of *April* a house near to the Tower of *London*, with three barrels of powder, was blown up, the Gunpowder makers, being fifteen in number, were all slain.

The third of *August*, at *Middleton*, eleven miles from *Oxford*, a woman brought forth a child which had two perfect bodies from the navel upwards, and were so joyned together at the navel, that when they were laid out at length the one head and body was West, and the other East; the leggs of both the bodies were joyned together in the midst; they lived eighteen days, and they were women children.

The eighth of *August* were taken at *Queenborough* three great fishes, called *Dolphins*, and the week following at *Blackwall* was six more taken, and brought to *London*.

The

The seventh of *October* were three great fishes called Whir-pools taken at *Gravesend*.

The eighth of *October* was three more great fishes, called Whirl-pools taken at *Gravesend*, and drawn up to the Kings Bridge at *Westminster*.

King *Edward* being at the age of sixteen years, ended his life at *Greenwich*, on the sixth of *July*, when he had reigned six years, five moneths, and odd days, and was buried at *Westminster*.

The tenth of *July* was proclamation made of the death of King *Edward*, and how he had ordained that the Lady *Iane*, Daughter to *Frances* Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*; which Lady *Iane* was married to the Lord *Gilford Dudley*, fourth son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, should be Heir to the Crown of *England*.

The eleventh of *July*, *Gilbert Pott* drawer to *Ninion Sanders* Vintner, dwelling at the sign of *Saint-John-Baptist-head* within *Ludgate*; was set on the Pillory in *Cheap*, with both
his

his neares nailed to the Pillory and cut off, for words speaking at the time of Proclamation of the Lady *Jane*.

Lady *Mary* eldest daughter to King *Henry* the eight, fled to *Frammington-Castle* in *Suffolk* where the people of the Country, almost, wholly resorted unto her.

In *Oxford* Sir *John Williams*, in *Buckinghamshire* Sir *Edmund Peckham*, and in divers other places many men of worship offering themselves as guides to the common people, gathered great powers, and with all speed made towards *Suffolk*, where the Lady *Mary* was. Also the thirteenth of *July* by the appointment of the Councel, the Duke of *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, and divers others, with a great number of men of Armes set forward to fetch the Lady *Mary* by force, and were on their way as far as *Burie*.

The nineteenth of *July* the Councel assembled themselves at *Baynards-Castle*, where they communed with
the

the Earl of *Pembrook*, and immediately with the Lord Mayor of *London*, certain Aldermen of *London*, and the Sheriffs, Garter King of Arms, and a Trumpet went into *Cheap*, where they proclaimed Lady *Mary*, daughter to King *Henry* the eight, Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

The twentieth of *July*, *John* Earl of *Northumberland*, being at Saint *Edmonsbury*, and having sure knowledge that the Lady *Mary* was at *London* proclaimed Queen of *England*, returned back again to *Cambridge*, and about five of the clock in the Evening, he came to the Market-place and caused the Lady *Mary* to be likewise proclaimed Queen of *England*: but shortly after, he was arrested and brought to the Tower of *London*, the twenty fifth of *July* under the conduct of *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*: thus was the matter ended without any bloodshed, which men feared would have brought the death of thousands.

Queen

Queen Mary.

Mary the eldest daughter to King Henry the eight, began her reign the sixth of *July*, in the year 1553. She came to *London* and was received with great joy, and entered the Tower the third of *August*, where *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, *Doctor Gardner*, late Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Edward Courtney*, son and heir to *Henry Marquess of Exeter*, prisoners in the Tower, discharged: the fifth of *August*, *Edmond Banner* late Bishop of *London*, prisoner in the *Marshalseys*, and *Cusbert Tunstall* Bishop of *Durham*, prisoners in the *Kings Bench*, were restored to their Sees: shortly after, all the Bishops which had been deprived in the time of King *Edward* the sixth, were restored to their Bishopricks again, also all beneficed men that were married, or would not forsake their opinions, were put out of their livings and others set in the same.

An. reg.
1.

The

The eleventh of *August*, certain gentlemen minding to pass through *London Bridge* in a Wherry, were there overturned, and six of them drowned.

The thirteenth of *August* Master *Bourn* a Canon of *Pauls*, preached at *Pauls Cross*, so offended some of his audience, that they breaking silence cryed out, pull him down, and one threw a dagger at him, whereupon Master *Bradford*, and Master *Rogers*, two preachers in King *Edwards* days, with much labor conveyed the said Master *Bourn* out of the audience into *Pauls School*.

The twenty second of *August*, *John Duke of Northumberland*, Sir *John Gailes*, and Sir *Thomas Palmer* Knights, were beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The Queen was Crowned at *Westminster* the first of *October*, by Doctor *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*.

The twenty fifth of *October* the Barge of *Gravesend* was overturned and fourty persons drowned.

In

In the beginning of the moneth of *January*, the Emperor sent a nobleman called *Egmont*, and certain other Embassadors into *England*, to conclude a marriage between King *Philip* his son, and Queen *Mary*.

The twenty fifth of *January*, Sir *George Gage* Chamberlain, certified the Lord Mayor of *London*, that Sir *Thomas Wiat*, with certain other Rebels, were up in *Kent*, whereupon great watch was kept, and that night the Lord Mayor himself rode about the City to look to the same, and every night after, two Aldermen did the like; in the day time the Gates of the City were guarded by substantial Citizens.

The 27 of *Jan.* the L. Treasurer came to *Guild-Hall* from the Council, to request the Citizens to prepare hundred footmen well armed, to go against *Wiat*, which was granted; and on the morrow were sent to *Gravesend* by water.

The twenty ninth of *January*, the Duke of *Norfolk* with the Captain of the guard, and other Souldiers, and the

the Captains and Soldiers that were sent from *London*, minding to assault *Rocheſter* Caſtle, where *Wiat* and his company lay, but the Captains of the City fled over *Rocheſter* Bridge to *Wiat*, ſo that the Duke was ſain to fly for *London* again to ſave his life.

Thus *Wiat*s number being ſtreightned with the Queens Ordnance and treasure, the thirtieth of *January* he removed to *Black Heath*.

Henry Duke of *Suffolk* Father to Lady *Iane*, flying into *Leiceſterſhire* and *Warwickſhire*, made Proclamation againſt the Queens marriage with the Prince of *Spain*, but the people gave no regard to his words.

The firſt of *February* the Commons of the City aſſembled in their Liveries at the Guild Hall in *London*, whether the Queen with her Lords came riding from *Weſtminſter*; and there after vehement words againſt *Wiat*, declared that ſhe meant no otherwiſe to marry then the Counſel ſhall think both honourable and commodiouſly to the Realm, and there-

therefore willed them truly to assist her in suppressing them that contrary to their duties rebelled, she appointed Lord *William Howard* Lieutenant of the City, and the Earl of *Pembroke* General of the field, which both prepared all things necessary: *Wait* entered *Southwark* the third of *February*, wherefore the drawbridge was broken down, Ordnance bent to that part, general pardon proclaimed to all that would give over and forsake the Rebels. After *Wait* had lain three days in *Southwark*, he turned his journey to *Kinson* on *Shrove-tuesday* in the morning, being the sixth of *February*, where he passed over the *Thames*, and purposed to come to *London* in the night, but by reason that the carriages of his chief Ordnance brake, he could not come before it was fair day.

The same *Shrove-Tuesday* in the afternoon were two men hanged in *Pauls Church-yard*, one of them was late Sheriff of *Leicester*, the other a *Baker*,

On

On the morrow early in the morning, the Earl of *Pembrook* and divers others were in *Saint Jameses* field, with a great power, and their Ordnance so bent, that *VViat* was forced to leave the common way, and with a small company came under *Saint Jameses* wall, to scape the Ordnance, and so went by *Chearing-Cross* to the *Bell-Savage*, nigh unto *Ludgate* without any resistance, in at the which Gate, he thought to have been received, but perceiving that he was deceived of his purpose, he fled back again, and at *Temple Bar*, was taken and brought by water to the Tower of *London*.

The tenth day of *February*, the Duke of *Suffolk* which was taken in *Leicestershire*, was brought to the City of *London*, by the Earl of *Huntington*, and one of his brethren with him, and so had to the Tower.

The twelfth of *February* Lady *Iane* and her husband Lord *Gilford* were beheaded.

The fourteenth of *February* about the number fifty of *Wiats* faction were

were hanged on twenty pair of Gallows, in divers part about the City.

The 17 of *February*, proclamation was made, That all strangers should depart.

The twenty second of *February*, certain of *Wiat's* faction, to the number of four hundred and more, were lead to *Westminster*, coupled together with halters about their necks, and there in the tilt yard, the Queen who looked forth of her Gallery, pardoned them.

The twenty fourth of *February*, *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk* was beheaded on the Tower-hill.

The eleventh of *April* Sir *Thomas Wiat* was beheaded on the Tower-Hill, and after quartered; his quarters were set up in divers places, and his head on the Gallows, at Hay-hill, near Hide Park.

The twenty seventh of *April*, Lord *Tho. Gray* was beheaded: *William Thomas* Gentleman, for conspiring the Queens death, was hanged and quartered.

The tenth of *June* Doctor *Pendleton*

deleton preached at *Pauls Cross*, at whom a Gun was shot, the bullet lighted on the Church-wall, but he that shot it could not be found.

The nineteenth of *July*, the Prince of *Spain* arrived at *Southampton*, after he came to *Winchester*; and there going to Church, was honorably received by the Bishop, and a great number of Nobles on *Saint James* day; the marriage was solemnized between him and *Queen Mary* shortly after they came to *London*, where with great provision they were received of the Citizens, the eighteenth of *August*.

The 26 of *Octob.* a Spaniard was hanged for killing an English man.

The eighteenth of *November*, great joy there was among the people, with ringing of bells, prayers for the Queen, and thanksgiving in all Churches for her being with childe, which proved no such matter.

The 4 of *Feb.* *Job. Rogers*, Vicar of *St. Sepulc.* was burnt in *Smithfield*.

On *Easter* day a Priest named *William Slower*, with a wood knife wounded

wounded an other Priest, as he was ministring the Sacrament to the people in Saint *Margarets Church* at Westminster, for the which fact the said *William* on the twenty fourth of *April* had his right hand cut off, and for opinions he held in matters of Religion, was burned nigh unto Saint *Margarets Church*.

The tenth of *May*, *William Constable* a millers son, who had named himself to be King *Edward* the 6th, was sent to the Marshalsea, and the 22. of *May* he was carried about *Westminster-Hall*, before the Judges, whipped about the Palace, and then through *Westminster* into *Smithfield*.

The first of *July*, *John Bradford* was burned in *Smithfield* for Religion.

In the month of *August*, a monstrous fish was brought to *Lin.*, of forty foot in length.

In *October* fell such abundance of rain, that for the space of six daies men might row with Boats in Saint *Georges fields*; water came into *Westminster-Hall* half a yard deep.

E

The

The twenty sixth of *October*, Doctor *Ridley*, and Doctor *Latimer* were burned at *Oxford* for Religion.

William Constable, who had caused letters to be cast abroad, that King *Edward* was alive, and to some shewed himself to be King *Edward*, the thirteenth of *March* was drawn, hanged, and quartered at *Tyburn*.

Cardinal *Pool* the Sunday following was consecrated Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

The twenty eighth of *March*, part of *Newgate*, called *Manning's-Hall*, was burnt.

Certain persons purposed to have robbed the *Queens Exchequer*, to the end they might be the better able to make war against her; *Udal*, *Throgmorton*, *Pecham*, *Daniel*, and *Stanton*, were apprehended, and divers others fled.

The twenty eighth of *April*, *Throgmorton*, and *Richard Udal*, was hang'd and quarter'd at *Tyburn*.

The nineteenth of *May*, *Stanton* was likewise executed at *Tyburn*.

The eighth of *June*, *Rossey Detick*,

ick, and Bedell, were executed at Tyburn.

The eleventh of *June*, *Sands* a younger son of Lord *Sands*, was hanged at *Saint Thomas a Watrings*, for a robbery.

The twenty seventh of *June*, thirteen persons were burnt at *Stratford the Bow*.

The eighth of *July*, *Henry Peacham*, and *Thomas Daniel*, were hanged and headed for conspiracy on *Tower-hill*.

Cleba a Schoolmaster, and three Gentlemen in *Lincolns-Inne*, being brethren in *Norfolk*, were hanged and quarter'd at *Bury* for conspiracy.

About this time began the hot burning Feavers, whereof died many old persons, so that in *London* died seven Aldermen in the space of ten months.

The 21 of *November*, a man was brought from *Westminster* with a paper on his head, riding with his face toward the horse tail to the Standard in *Cheap-side*, and there set on the pillory, and after burned in both

the cheeks with the letters F and A, for falsely accusing a gentleman of Treason.

The sixteenth of *December*, a stranger born was arraigned for making keyes to *Newgate* to have murdered the Keeper, and let forth the prisoners; at which time of his arraignment, he thrust a knife into the side of his fellow-prisoner, that had given witness against him, so that he was in peril of death thereby, for the which fact he was taken from the Bar into the street, before the *Justice Hall*, where his hand being first stricken off, he was then hanged on a Gibbet: the Keeper of *Newgate* was arraigned and indicted for that the said prisoner had a weapon about him, and his hands loose.

The Lord *Sturton* murdered two men, for the which he was conveyed from the Tower of *London* to *Salisbury*, and there hanged, with four of his servants, the sixth of *March*.

A Blazing-star was seen at all times of the night, from the sixth to the tenth of *March*.

The

The twenty third of *April*, *Thomas Stafford*, and others, to the number of thirty two persons, coming out of *France*, took the Castle of *Scarborough*, which they enjoyed two daies, and then were taken and brought to *London*.

The twenty eighth of *May*, *Thomas Stafford* was beheaded on the Tower-hill, and on the morrow after three of his companions were drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

The first of *January*, the Frenchmen came to *Calice* with a great Army, and within four daies were masters thereof, and shortly after won all the pieces on that side of the Sea.

The French King also invaded *Flanders*, spoiled and burnt *Dunkirk*, before King *Philip* could come to the rescue.

The seventh of *July*, within a mile of *Nottingham*, a tempest of thunder, as it came through two towns, beat down all the houses and Churches, the Bells were cast to the outside of the Church-yard, and some

webs of lead, four hundred foot in the field writhen like a glove, the river of *Trent* running between the two towns: the water running, was with the mud carried a quarter of a mile, and cast against trees; trees were pulled up by the roots, and cast twelve core off; a child was pulled out of a mans hand, and carried a hundred foot, and then let fall, and died; five or six men were killed; there fell some hail-stones that were fifteen inches about.

The Quartain Agues continued very sharp, insomuch that many old folk died, especially Parsons and Priests, so that a great number of Parishes were unfurnished,

King *Philip* being absent out of the Realm, Queen *Mary* ended her life the seventeenth of *November*, in the year 1558. when she had reigned five years, four months, and odd daies: the same day deceased Cardinal *Pool*, and a little before two of her Physicians, beside many Bishops, and Noble men; Queen *Mary* was buried at *Westminster*, and Cardinal

dinal Pooll at Canterbury.

Queen Elizabeth.

THe seventeenth of November, 1558. came certain newes unto the Parliament House of the death of Queen *Mary*, whereat many rejoiced, and many lamented, and forthwith her death being generally known, they proclaimed Lady *Elizabeth*, second daughter to *Henry* the eighth, Queen of *England, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith: this was done in *London* and *Westminster*, the Queen was then at *Bishops Hatfield*, but not proclaimed there till two dayes after.

An. reg.
1.

The Queen came shortly after from *Hatfield* to the *Charterhouse*, untill the time of her Coronation she stayed there: the Bishops kneeling down, acknowledged their allegiance: the fourteenth of *January* she rode in triumph to the Palace of *Westminster*, and the next day was crowned by Doctor *Oglethorp*, Bishop of *Carlisle*,

The twentieth of *January* began a Parliament, wherein the fruits, tithes, and supremacy were reserved, and connexed to the Crown. In this Parliaments time the Queen granted license for a free disputation to be held in *Westminster* Church, concerning some different points in Religion, but it came to no effect.

The twenty fourth of *June*, the book of Common-prayer was established, and the Mass clean suppressed in all Churches.

In ancient time many Images were in Churches, which were maintained by Queen *Mary*, but by Queen *Elizabeth* beaten down, and burned in the open streets.

The fifth of *July*, through shooting off a Gun in a house in Crooked-lane, a batrel of gunpowder took fire, which blew up four houses, shatter'd many other houses, slew twenty persons outright, and hurt as many, besides great damage to houses and goods.

The tenth of *April* *William Gefery* was whipped from the Marshal-
sea

sea to Bedlam, for publishing, that one *John More* was Jesus Christ; which said *John Moor*, after he had been well whipped, confessed himself a cozening knave.

The fourth of *June*, between four and five a clock in the afternoon, a terrible tempest chanced of thunder and lightning, and chiefly about *London*, where amongst many harms, it fired the lofty Spire of *Pauls* steeple, and began about the top thereof, which was two hundred foot high from the top of the stone battlements; the fire ceased not till it came down to the roof of the Church, and consumed all the bells, lead, and timber-work.

An. reg.

3.

1561.

In *March*, a Mare brought forth a Foal with one body, and two heads, and a long tail growing out between the two heads.

An. reg.

4.

A Sow farrowed a Pig with four legs, like to the arms of a child, with hands and fingers.

In *April*, a Sow farrowed a pig with two bodies, eight feet, and but one head, many calves and lambs

were monstrous; some with Collers of skin about their necks, like to the double cuffs of shirts, and neckerchiefs, then used.

1562. The fourteenth of *May*, a man-child was born at *Chichester* in *Sussex*, the head, legs, and arms were like an Anatomy, the breast and belly big, from the navel a long string hanging about the neck, a Coller of flesh like the ruff of a neckerchief, coming up about the ears.

An. Reg. 5. The sixteenth of *January*, a great tempest of winde and thunder happened in the town of *Leicester*, which uncover'd many houses, and overturned many.

Pestilence in 1603. Parishes in *London*, besides eleven in the *Suburbs*.

The eighth of *July*, a great tempest of thunder and lightning, by the same was slain a woman and three kine in the *Covent garden*, near *Charing Cross*; in *Essex* a man was torn in pieces, his Barn beaten down, and his hay burnt.

An earthquake in the month of

Sept.

September in *Lincolnshire* and *Northamptonshire*.

From the first of *December* to the twelfth, was such continual lightning and thunder, that the like hath not been seen nor heard by any man living.

In the month of *December*, was driven on the shore at *Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, a monstrous fish, in length nineteen yards, his tail fifteen foot broad, and six yards between his eyes. 1564.

The twentieth of *September*, arose great floods in the *Thames*, that the marshes were overflowed, and many cattel drowned.

The seventh of *October*, all the North parts of the element seemed to be covered with flames of fire, proceeding from the North-east, and North-west, towards the midst of the firmament, and descended West.

The twenty first of *December*. began a frost, which continued so extremely, that on New years even people went over, and along the *thames* on the

the yce, from *London-bridge* to *VWestminster*, some played at the Football; divers of the Court being there at *VWestminster*, shot at the Butts upon the Thames; and people, both men and women, went on the yce, in greater numbers then in any street in *London*. On the third day of *January* it began to thaw, and on the fifth day was no yce to be seen between *London-bridge* and *Lambeth*, which sudden thaw caused great floods, and high waters, that bare down bridges and houses, and drowned many people in *England*, especially in *Yorkshire*, it bore away *Onse-bridge*, and many other bridges.

The sixteenth of *June*, began a tempest about nine a clock at night, so great a tempest of lightning and thunder, with showers of hail, which continued till three of the clock in the next morning, so terrible, that at *Chelmesford* in *Essex*, five hundred acres of corn was destroyed; the glass windows of the East side of the town were beaten down, and on the West and South-sides of the Church were

were beaten down, with all the tiles of their houses, besides divers Barns and chimneys, with the battlements of the Church which were overthrown: the like harm was done in many other places, as at *Leeds, Crainbrook, and Dover.*

This year, by the commandment of the Council, divers musters of light horsemen on sundry daies, and in divers places about the City of *London*, were taken by the Mayor and other Commissioners for that purpose: But thus it happened on the eighth day of *October*, that *Sir Richard Mallory* riding through tower-street toward the tower-hill, there to take muster as was appointed, he was met by *Sir Francis Jobson* then Lieutenant of the Tower, and by him forbidden to enter the Hill with the Sword before him, whereunto no answer was made by the Mayor but the Sword was violently seized upon by the Lieutenant, and his men, and defended by the Officers of the Mayor, so that the Lieutenant called for more Officers, and assistance

assistance out of the Tower, and the Mayors Officers were minded to raise Tower street, and some of the City, so there was like to have been a great tumult, but the Lord Mayor caused Proclamation to be made, that no man should draw a weapon, or strike a stroke, but every man to depart home, horse-men and all, till they were again warned to appear, which was on the same day seventh night, being likewise Munday, and the fifteenth day of *October*, they did there appear before the Mayor, and did muster in the very place where they were appointed, where by the Councils appointment, the Mayor had the sword peaceably borne before him, as had been accustomed.

An. reg.
8.

The twenty fourth of *December*, there arose a great storm of winde, by whose rage the Seas and Thames overwhelmed many persons, and the great gates at the West end of *Saint Pauls Church* in *London*. by force of the winde were blown open.

1596

About this time *Sir Thomas Gresham*

Sham built the Royal Exchange, by the advice of Queen Elizabeth, at his own proper cost and charges, a fit meeting place for Merchants, who in former times used to meet in Lombard-street.

The 22. of April, by great misfortune of fire, in the town of Offstry in Wales, to the number of two hundred houses, besides cloth, corn, and cattel were consumed.

An. Reg.
2.

The seventeenth of May, in the town of Milnal in Suffolk, thirty seven houses, besides barnes and stables, were consumed with fire in the space of two hours.

After a dry Summer, followed a sharp winter, which caused such a scarcity of fodder and hay, that in divers places the same was sold by weight, for five pence the stone: there followed also a great dearth of corn.

An. Reg.
9.

On the twenty eighth of March, the Queen sent three of her Ships to Sea, to wit, the Antelope, the Swallow, and the Aid, and one Bark, against the Subjects of King Philip, who

who fought with eleven Sail, and brought home great treasure.

Within a while after they fought with fourteen Sail more, whereof six of them were sent into the river of Thames.

1568. The Gravesend Barge was cast away, and a many Boats beside through a tempest.

The eleventh of *October* were taken in *Suffolk* at *Downham-bridge*, seventeen monstrous fishes, some of them twenty seven foot in length, two miles from *Ipswich*.

The twenty seventh of *January*, a Frenchman and two Englishmen were drawn from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged; the Frenchman was quartered for coyning of gold counterfeit; the Englishmen, the one had clipped silver, the other for coyning tin-money.

The plague encreasing, *Michaelmas* Term was adjourned unto *Hilary* Term.

An. Reg. 12. The Queen caused the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Earl of *Westmerland*, for rebellion in the North,

North, to be proclaimed traytors, and forthwith prepared an Army to suppress them, the twenty fourth of *November*.

The two Earls were overthrown, and fled into *Scotland*.

The other rebels were taken by the Earl of *Sussex*.

The fourth and fifth of *January* did suffer at *Durham*, to the number of sixty six Constables, and others, among whom an Alderman of the town, and one Parson *Plumtree*; then *George Bowers Marshall* did see them executed in every town, and other places betwixt *New-castle* and *Wetherby*, about six miles in length, and four miles in breadth.

The 22 of *February*, *Leonard Dacre* having raised a number of people, the Lord *Hunsdon* setting on him with a company of valiant Soldiers slew many of his people, and forced him to fly into *Scotland*.

On Good-Friday, the twenty seventh of *March*, *Simon Digby*, *John Fulchroppe* Esquire, *Robert Pennyman*, *Thomas Bishop* Gentleman, were drawn

drawn from the Castle of *Tork*, and there hanged, headed, and quartered.

The seventeenth of *April*, the Earl of *Sussex*, with the Lord *Hunsdon*, Master *William Drury*, High Marshal of *Barwick*, with all the Garrison, and power of the same, began a journey into *Scotland*, and enter'd into *Tividale*, burnt, overthrew, and spoiled all the Castles, towns, and villages before them, till they came to *Craling*.

Sir *John Foster* with a Garrison entered *Scotland*, burnt and spoiled *Cargeln*: there both the Armies met, and overthrew all that came before them, till they came to *Godworth*: the Lieutenant returned to *Barwick* the 22 of *April*.

The Lord *Scrope*, Warden of the West marches, enter'd *Scotland* the eighteenth of *April*, burnt and spoiled almost *Dunreize*, took many prisoners, and returned safely: the marches of *England* were so well guarded by the Lord *Eure*, Sir *George Bowes*, and other of the Bishoprick, that

that not one house was burned, not one cow taken away out of *England*: there were razed, and overthrown, and burnt in this journey, above fifty strong Castles, and Piles, and above three hundred towns and villages.

The twenty seventh of *May*, *Thomas Norton*, and *Christopher Norton* of *Yorkshire*, were drawn from the *Tower* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered for rebellion.

The twenty eighth of *May*, the Castle of *Hambleton* was yeilded to *Sir William Drury*, and by him presently burned.

A conspiracy was made by certain Gentlemen, and others, in the County of *Norfolk*, ten of them were condemned of High-treason, three of them were hanged and quartered, which were these, *Throgmorton*, *Thomas Brook*, and *George Deadman*.

The fourth of *August*, the Duke of *Norfolk* was removed to the Charter-house near *Smithfield*.

This day *John Felton* was arraigned.

ed for hanging a Bull at the gate of the Bishop of *Londons* palace, and also two young men for coyning and clipping, who were all found guilty of high Treason

The eighth of *August*, *Iohn Felton* was drawn from Newgate into *Pauls* Church-yard, and there hanged before the Bishops Palace-gate, and being cut down alive, was bowelled and quartered; the Sheriffs returned to Tyburn with two young men, which were executed for coyning and clipping.

The 5 of *October*, hapned a terrible tempest of wind and rain, so that many ships and boats were drowned, the water overflowing, drowned many townes, villages, cattel, houses, and goods; besides many men, women, and children were drowned in their beds.

An. Reg. The seventeenth of *February*, at
13. *Kingstone*, near *Marlech*, in the County of *Hereford*, was seen the ground to open, and certain Rocks with a piece of ground removed, and went forward the space of four daies,

it removed it self between six of the clock in the evening, and seven the next morning, forty paces, carrying great trees and sheep-coots, some with three score sheep in them. The depth of the hole, where it first broke out, is thirty foot, the breadth of the breach was eight score yards; it overthrew *Rinnastone Chappel*, also two high waies were removed, nigh a hundred yards, with trees and hedgerowes, the ground in all is 26 Acres, and where tillage ground was, there is pasture left in place, and where was pasture, there is tillage ground gone upon it.

The first of *June*, *John Story Doct.* of the canon Law, who before had been condemned of high treason, was drawn from the Tower to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

The sixteenth of *July*, *Rebecca Chamber*, for poysoning her husband *Thomas Chamber*, was burnt at *Maidstone* in *Kent*.

The seventh of *September*, the Duke of *Norfolk* was removed from the

the *Charter-house* to the *Tower*.

The sixteenth of *January* *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* was arraigned in *Westminster Hall*, and there by his Peers found guilty of high treason.

The eleventh of *February*, *Kenelm* *Barne*, and *Edmond* *Mather* were drawn from the *Tower* of *London*, and *Henry* *Rolfe* from the *M. r/hul-see* in *Southwark*, all three to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered; *Barne* and *Mother* for conspiracy, and *Rolfe* for counterfeiting the *Queens* hand.

The tenth of *March*, deceased Sir *William* *Pawlet* Knight, Lord *Saint* *John* Earl of *Wiershire*, Marquess of *Winchester*, Knight of the *Garter*, one of her Majesties *Privy-council*, and Lord high *Treasurer* of *England*, he was born in the year of our Lord 1443. he served *Henry* the seventh, *Henry* the eighth, *Edward* the sixth, *Queen* *Mary*, and *Queen* *Elizabeth*: himself did see the children of his childrens children growing to the number of 103.

This year 1572 was the massacre in *Paris*. The

The second of *June*, was *Thomas Duke of Norfolk* beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The twenty second of *August*, *Thomas Piercy Earl of Northumberland*, now brought out of *Scotland*, whether he had fled, was beheaded at *Tork*.

The twenty fifth of *March*, being *Wednesday* in *Easter week*, *George Brown*, cruelly murdered, near to *Shooters hill* in *Kent*, a wealthy Merchant of *London* named *George Sanders*, which murder was committed by the procurement of *Mistress Sanders*, wife to the said *George Sanders*, for which fact, *George Brown* was hanged in *Smithfield*, in *London*, the twentieth day of *April*, and after hanged in chains near the place where he did the deed: *Mistress Ann Sanders*, *Mistress Ann Drury*, and trusty *Roger*, *Mistress Druries* man; being all consenting to the murther, were all hanged in *Smithfield* on the thirteenth of *May*: not long after *Anthony Brown*, brother to the said *George Brown*, was for notable felonies

nies conveyed him from *Newgate* to *York*, and there hanged.

The second of *June* a great tempest of rain and hail hapned at *Toucester* in *Northamptonshire*, where six houses in that Town were borne down, and fourteen more sore perished; the Hail-stones that fell were six inches about, one childe was there drowned, and many sheep and other cattel.

The sixteenth of *June*, *Thomas Woodhouse* Priest, was arraigned in the *Guild-Hall* of *London*; and condemned for high treason; who had judgement to be hanged and quartered, and was executed at *Tyburn* the 19th of *June*.

The sixteenth of *August*, *Walter* Earl of *Essex* sailed into *Ireland* with the Lord *Rich*, and many other Gentlemen; the Earl after many great dangers on the sea, landed at *Knockfergus*, the Lord *Rich* after the like dangers landed at *Castle Kileiff*. Sir *Brian Makephelin* on the first of *September* came to *Knockfergus* to the Earl of *Essex*, and there made

his submission: After him, *Ferdorugh Macgillastick*, *Roze*, *Oge*, *Mackwilline* did the like; and divers others sent their messengers to the Earl, to signifie, that they were at his command; as the Baron of *Dangarrow*, *Condonel*, *Odonel*, and the Captain of *Kylulto*.

The Earl of *Essex* having the Country of *Clanyboy*, and other, the Queens Majesty directed her letters to the Deputy of *Ireland*, willing him to make the Earl of *Essex* General of the Irish Nation.

The sixth of *July*, in the Isle of *An. Reg.*
Thanet, a monstrous fish of the Sea 16.
did shoot himself on shore, where for want of water, beat himself on the Sands, and died; the length of this fish was twenty two yards, the neather jaw twelve foot, the opening, the thickness of the back whereon he lay, to the top of his belly, was fourteen foot, his tail of the same breadth; between the eyes twelve foot, some of his ribs were sixteen foot long, his tongue was fifteen foot long.

F

The

the fifteenth of *August*, being Sunday *Agnes Bridges* a Maid, about the age of twenty years, and *Rachel Pinder*, a wench about twelve years of age, both of them counterfeiting to be possessed by the Devil, stood at *Pauls-Cross*, where they acknowledged their hypocritical counterfeiting, requiring forgiveness of God and the world, for they made the people believe many strange things.

The fourth of *September*, in the afternoon, such a storm of rain happened at *London*, as the like a long time could not be remembered, in so much that the channels of the City ran so violently, that a Lad about the age of eighteen years, near unto *Dowgate*, was borne down the stream, and by the same carried from the Conduit there towards the Thames, with such a swiftness, that no man with staves, or otherwise, could stay him, till he came against a Cart-wheel that stood in the water-gate, and there he was taken up dead.

Michi-

Michaelmas term, which had been *An. Re*
 adjourned by Proclamation, began *17.*
 at *Westminster* on the sixth of *No-*
vember: the same sixth day in the
 morning, there happened two great
 tides in the river of Thames; the
 first by course, the second within an
 hour after which overflowed the
 marshes: the fourteenth of *No-*
vember about midnight, divers
 strange apparitions of fire and smoak
 were seen in the ayr, to proceed out
 of a dark cloud in the North; to-
 wards the South, which so continued
 till the morning: the next day fol-
 lowing, the Heavens did seem to be
 all on a fire, and over our heads, the
 flames from the Horizon round a-
 bout, did seem to meet.

The twenty fourth of *February*, at *Flies*
Tewksbury, a strange thing happened *Febr.*
 after a flood; in the afternoon there
 came down the River of *Avon*, a
 great number of flies and Beetles,
 such as in Summer evenings use to
 strike men on the face, in great
 heaps, a foot thick on the water, so
 that to credible mens judgements,
 F 2 there

there were within a pair of Butts length of those *fies*, about an hundred quarters: the mills thereabout were quite dammed up with them, for the space of four dayes after, and then were cleansed, by digging them out with shovels: from whence they came is yet unknown, but the day was cold, and a hard frost.

The sixteenth of *February*, between four and five a clock in the afternoon, great earthquakes happened in the City of *York*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, *Bristow*, *Hereford*, and the countreys about, which caused the people to run out of their houses, for fear they should have fallen upon their heads: In *Tewksbury*, *Bredon*, and other places the dishes fell from the shelves, and books in mens Studies fell down before their faces: In *Norton Chappel* the people being on their knees at evening prayer, the ground moving, caused them to run away in great fear, fearing that the dead bodies would have risen, or the Chappel have fallen; part of *Ritching-Castle* fell down, with certain brick Chimneys

Chimneys in Gentlemens houses.

The 22 of *July*, two Dutchmen Anabaptists were burned in Smith-field.

The thirtieth of *July* was a great tempest of thunder and lightning, both men and beasts in divers places were stricken dead; also hailstones fell which were seven inches about.

The twenty sixth of *September*, a Poulterers wife in the Parish of *Christ-church* without *Newgate*, was brought to bed of four children at one birth, and the same day month, the mother was buried, but all the four children were living, and were christned, but lived not long after the Mother.

The eleventh of *February*, *Ann An. Reg.*
Averies Widdow, forswearing her 18.
 self for a little money, that she should have paid for six pound of Tow at a shop in *Woodstreet* of *London*, fell immediately down speechless, casting up at her mouth the same matter, which by natures course should have been voided downwards, till she died; a terrible

example of Gods Judgements against them that make no conscience of forswearing themselves.

1575. The fifth of *March*, in the night, a Tilt-boat, with the number of thirty persons, coming from *Gravesend* to *London*, were all drowned, except one boy.

The month of *August*, many complaints being brought to the Queen against the *Flushingers* for great spoils and rebberies by them committed upon her Subjects, her Majesty gave commandement to put four good ships, and two Barks of her own to Sea, under the charge of Master *William Hollstock*, Esq: Controulr of her Majesties ships, with eleven hundred men, victualled for six weeks; in which time was taken eight *Flushingers* ships, and Barks, prizes, and two hundred and twenty Sea-rovers in them, who were sent to several prisons.

Walter Earl of *Essex*, and Earl Marshal of *Ireland*, Knight of the Garter, died in *Ireland* the twenty fifth of *August* in *Divelyn*, and was buried

buried at *Carmarthen* in *Wales*.

The seventeenth of *March*, through a strange tempest which happened in the North, near the Town of *Richmond*, not only cottages, trees, barns, and haystacks, but also the most part of a Church called *Patrick Brunton*, was overthrown, with most strange sights seen in the ayr, both terrible and fearfull.

The twentieth of *June*, *William Lumley*, a poor man in the parish of *Emeley*, in the County of *Worcester*, being kept in Prison by a wealthy Widdow, he having a Mare of 22 years old with a Foal, within three daies after foaled a Mare colt, the which immediately had an Udder, out of which was milked the same day a pint of milk, and every day after gave above three pints, to the great relief of his wife and children, the which colt continued so a long time after, as hath been seen by many thousands.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth dayes was the Assizes held at *Oxford*, where was arraigned and condemn-

ed one *Rowland Inks*, for his seditious tongue; at which time there arose amidst the people a damp that almost all were smothered, very few escaped that were not taken at that instant; the Jurors died at that instant; shortly after died Sir *Robert Bell*, Lord chief Baron; Sir *Ro de Olie*, Sir *William Babington*, Master *Wenman*, Master *de Olie* High Sheriff. Master *Danvers*, Master *Harcourt*, Master *Kirk*, Master *Fietplace*, Master *Greenwood*, Master *Foster*, Master *Nash*, Sergeant *Barham*, Master *Stevens*: there died in *Oxford* three hundred persons, and sickned there, and died in other places two hundred and odd, from the sixth of *July*, to the twelfth of *August*, after which day died not one of that sickness.

On Sunday, the fourth of *August*, between the hour of nine and ten of the clock in the forenoon, whilst the Minister was reading of the second Lesson in the Parish Church of *Blyborough*, a town in *Suffolk*, a strange and terrible tempest of lightning and thun-

thunder, strook through the wall of the same Church into the ground, almost a yard deep, drave down all the people on that side, above twenty persons, then rending the wall up to the Vestry, cleft the door, and returned to the Steeple, rent the timber, brake the chains, and fled towards *Bongey*, six miles off; the people that were stricken down, were found groveling on the ground more then half an hour after, whereof a man and a boy were found stark dead, the other were scorched; the like flash of lightning and cracks of thunder, rent the Parish-Church of *Bongey*, nine miles from *Norwich*, wrung insunder the wiers and wheels of the Clock, slew two men which sate in the Belfrey, and scorched another, which hardly escaped.

The eleventh of *November*, at night was seen a blazing Star with a long stream, which star was seen till eight a clock in the morning. *An. Reg.* 20.

The seventeenth of *January*, one *Simon Penbrook*, dwelling in *South-wark*, being suspected to be a conjurer,

rer, by the Commandement of the ordinary judge for those parts appeared in the parish Church of Saint *Saviour*, at the Court holden there; this *Simon* leaned his head upon the Pew where the Proctor stood, which after he had done for a little space, the Proctor lifted up his head to see what he ailed, and found him to be dead, and straightway the said *Simon* fell down and rattled a little in the throat, and never spake after; this was done just as the Judge came into the Church, who said it was the just judgement of God upon him: after his clothes being opened, there were found about him devilish books of Conjurati^on and abominable practises; a picture of a man, having three Dice in his hand, and this writing, chance, dice, fortunately, and divers Papers of such like matter, as he had dealt in for men, such as are mentioned in *Leviticus* Chap. 20. ver. 6. *If any soul turn himself after such as work with spirits, and after soothsayers, to go a whoring saith the Lord, I will put my*

my face from that soul, and will cut him off from among my people.

The third of February, John Nelson, for denying the Queens supremacy, was drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

The fourth of February, and the eight following, fell such abundance of snow, that on the fifth in the morning the same was found at London to be two foot deep, and being driven Northeast on Banks, it was found to be an Ell deep, and in some places a yard and an half; in the which drifts of snow, in the Countries, many cattel, and men and women were overwhelmed, and lost, it snowed till the eighth day, and froze till the tenth: then followed a thaw with continual rain a long time after, which caused such high floods, that the marshes and low grounds were drowned; the water rising so high in Westminster-Hall, that after the fall thereof, some fishes were found there remaining.

The twenty fourth of April, Matthew Hammont of Hithersey, three miles

miles from *Normich*, Plowright, for denying Christ to be our Saviour, and publishing divers other horrible heresies, was convented before the Bishop of *Normich*, condemned in the Consistory, and delivered to the Sheriffs of *Normich*, to be executed, but because he had spoken treasonable words against the Queen, and some of her Council, he was by the Mayor, Sir Robert Wood, and Serjeant *Windham* condemned to lose his Ears, which were cut off the thirteenth of *May*, in the Market-place of *Normich*, and on the twentieth of *May*, he was burned in the Castle-Ditch.

This year *Mark Scaliot*, Blacksmith of *London*, for tryal of his workmanship, made one Lock of Iron, Steell, and Brass, of eleven several pieces, and a pipe Key, all clean wrought, which weighed but one grain of gold: he also at the same time made a chain of gold of 43 links; to which chain the lock and key being fastned, and put about a fleas neck, she drew the same with ease; all which

which lock and key, chain and flea, weighed but one grain and an half.

The seventeenth of *July*, the Queens Majesty being on the River of *Thames*, being betwixt her Manor of *Greenwich*, and *Deptford*, in her privy Barge, accompanied with the French Embassadour, the Earl of *Lincoln*, and others, it chanced that one *Thomas Appletree*, serving-man, being in company with some of his friends, would needs discharge a Caliver, being charged with a bullet, and shooting at random, by misfortune shot one of the Watermen in the Queens Barge; the second next unto the *Sales* of the said Barge, who sat within six foot of her Highness, clean through both arms, for the which fact the said *Thomas* was on the 21 of *July* brought to the water side, where was a Gibbet set up, and when the Hangman had put the rope about his neck, he was by the Queens pardon delivered from execution.

This year, *John Fox* of *Woolridge*, 269.
William Wicnor, *Robert Moor*, Englishmen

In Turkey. Englishmen, having been prisoners about the space of thirteen years, with more then two hundred of divers Nations, freed themselves, by killing their Keeper, and returned home to their own countries.

In the month of *September* and *October* fell great store of rain, which caused great raging floods in sundry places of this Realm, which caused many men, cattel, and houses to be drowned; In the town of *Newport*, the cottages were borne down, and the corn lost, Pasture ground overwhelmed, cattel drowned: In the town of *Bedf.* the water came up to the Market-place, where cupboards, chests, and forms swam about the houses; their fuell, corn, and hay, was by the water borne away; also the town of *Saint Edes* in *Huntington shire*, was overflowed suddenly, when all men were at rest in their beds, the waters brake in with such force, that the town was all defaced, the Swans swum down the market place, and all the town about the boats did float; *Gornanchester* was suddenly

suddenly supprest, their houses full of water, and their cattel destroyed.

The sixth of *April*, being Wednesday in Easter-week, about six a clock in the evening, a terrible earthquake happened at *London*, and generally throughout all *England*, by violence whereof, the great clock bell at *Westminster* struck against the hammer, as divers clock bells did, both in City and Countrey: In *London* a piece of the Temple Church fell down: in the late dissolved Church of the *Grey-Friers*, now called *Christ-Church*, in the Sermon time, one stone falling from the top of the Church, killed a young man outright, and one other stone so bruised a maid, that she lived but four dayes after, the man and the maid being fellow-servants in one house: divers were bruised, and run out of the Church. Some stones fell off from the Church of *St. Pauls* in *London*, and some from the Church of *Saint Peters* at *Westminster*: divers chimneys lost their tops, and ships on the *Thames*, and on the

Seas,

An. Reg.

22.

1580.

Seas, were seen to totter: this earthquake did not continue above a quarter of an hour in *London*, but in divers parts of *Kent* it held them so terrible, that the people went out of their houses, for fear they should fall on their heads.

The thirteenth of *June*, about six a clock in the morning, at *Shipwash*, within *Boibel-Baron* in *Northumberland*, there happened a tempest of Lightning and Thunder, after the which, of a sudden, came great showers of Hail, among the which were stones of divers shades.

The seventeenth of *June*, in the Parish of *Blandsdon* in *York-shire*, after a great tempest of lightning and thunder, a woman of fourscore years of age, named *Ailce Perin*, was delivered of a hideous Monster, whose head was like unto a Saller, the forepart of him like a man, only he had eight leggs, and not one like another, and a tail of half a yard long.

The 23 of *September*, at *Fenistanton*, in *Huntingtonshire*, one *Agnes*, wife to *William Linsey*, was delivered

ed of an ugly and strange Monster, with a black face, mouth and eyes like a Lion, and both male and female.

The eighth of *October*, appeared a Commet or Blazing-star bushing towards the East, which was seen by night two months together.

The thirteenth of *October*, a man was drawn to Saint Thomas a Watrings, and there hanged, headed, and quarter'd, for begging by a License, whereto the Queens hand was counterseited.

In the marshes of *Dainsey Hundred*, in a place called *Southminster*, in the County of *Essex*, there suddenly appeared an infinite number of mice, which overwhelmed the said marshes, and did gnaw and shear the grass by the roots, spoiling and tainting the grass with their venomous teeth, in such sort, that the cattel that grazed thereon were smitten with a murrain, and dyed thereof; which vermin could not be destroyed by the policy of man, till it came to pass, that there flocked about the marshes,

marshes such a company of Owles, as all the Shire was not able to yeeld, whereby the marsh-holders were shortly delivered from the vexation of those mice; the like of these was once in *Kent*.

The Queen the fourth of *April* dined at *Deptford*, and there after dinner enter'd the ship wherein Captain *Drake* had sailed about the World, and being there, a Bridge that her Majesty came over broke, being upon the same more then two hundred persons, and no hurt done by the fall, and there she Knighted Captain *Francis Drake* in his ship.

This year was to be seen two Dutchmen of strange hatures, the one in height seven foot, and seven inches, in bredth betwixt the shoulders three quarters of a yard, & two inches, the compass of his brest one half yard, and two inches, and about the waste one yard and one inch; the length of his arms to the hands, a full yard, a comely man of person, but lame of his legg, for he had broke them with lifting a barrel of bier;

bier; the other was in height but three foot, he had never a good foot, nor any knee at all, and yet could dance a Galliard; he had no arm, but a stump to the elbow, or little more on the right side, on the which singing he would dance a Cap, & after tols it three or four times, and every time receive the same on his stump; he would shoot an arrow neer the mark, flourish with a Rapier, throw a Bowl, beat with a hammer, hew with an Axe, sound a trumpet, and drink every day ten quarts of the best beer, if he could get it.

The first of *December*, *Edmond Champion* Jesuite, *Ralph Sherwin*, and *Alexander Brian*, Seminary Priests, having been arraigned and condemned for High-Treason, were drawn from the tower of *London* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered.

John Pain Priest, being condemned of High-Treason, for words by him spoken, was executed the fourth of *April*.

The fifteenth of *May*, a Blazing-star appeared about ten a clock at night,

1581.

night, descending in the North-west, the beard whereof streamed South-west.

The twenty eighth of *May*, *Thomas Ford*, *John Sherret*, and *Robert Johnson*, Priests, having been before condemned of High-Treason, were drawn from the *Tower of London* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered; and on the thirtieth of *May*, *Luke Kerby*, *William Felby*, *Thomas Totten*, and *Laurence Richardson*, were for the same treason in the same place executed.

The nineteenth of *July*, certain Firkins of Gunpowder, to the number of seven, and as many more of Sturgeon, laden in a Cart upon *Galley-Key*, some small portion of the same Powder being shed on the ground, the Horse in the same Cart striking fire with his foot, fired all together, where the Sturgeon was blown away, some into the *Thamet*, and some elsewhere; one Kirkin was driven through a Loom wall that was boarded over; the Grain at the Wharf, with many houses thereabouts,

bouts, were sore shattered, many men and horses blasted, three men and seven horses killed.

The twelfth of *August*, there arose a great tempest of lightning, and thunder, whirlwind and rain, besides hail-stones fashioned like the rowels of Spurs, two or three inches about, in the County of *Norfolk*; which tempest beat the corn flat to the ground, rent up many great trees, and shivered them in pieces: At *Hemming*, a mile from *Worsted*, the West door of the Church, weighing above three hundred weight, was lifted off the hooks, and blown over the Font, within one yard of the Chancel-door; the top of the Church was riven up, and the lead blown away; five webs of lead were ruffled up together like a glove, and blown into a field without the Church-yard; at *East Ruffen* were many Barns blowed down.

The seventeenth of *Iannary*, in the Parish of *Armitage*, in a place called *Blackmore* in *Dorsetshire*, a piece of ground containing three acres,

cres, removed it self from the place
 where it was planted first, and was
 carried clean over an other Close,
 where elder and willow trees grew,
 the space of forty Goad, every Goad
 containing fifteen foot, and hath
 stopr up a high way that directed to-
 wards the market town of *Cearn*;
 and yet the hedges wherewith it
 was inclosed, inviron it still, and the
 trees stand thereon bolt upright,
 saving one Oke that is almost twen-
 ty load, and the ground remains a
 deep pit.

An. reg.
 25.

The twenty third of *Iannary*, be-
 ing Sunday, about four of the clock
 in the afternoon, the old underprop-
 ped Scaffolds of the *Bear-Garden*,
 on the South-side of the *Thames*,
 over against the City of *London*, o-
 vercharged with people, fell down,
 whereby to the number of eight
 persons, men and women, were slain,
 and many others sore hurt and
 wounded; a friendly warning to
 such as more delight themselves in
 the cruelty of beasts, then in the
 works of mercy, the fruits of full
 possessed

possessed Faith, which ought to be the Sabbath dais exercise.

This year 1583. *William Prince of Orange* was slain by *lowrigny* a Wallon Souldier, who notwithstanding sundry extreme torments inflicted upon his body in prison; as also having his flesh pulled off with hot pinchers upon an open Srage, yet he never shrunk, or craved any favour, neither repented him of the fact.

On the sixteenth of *April*, about eight of the clock in the morning, a Gunpowder house in *Fetter-lane*, and many other houses near adjoining, were blown up, with the loss of fifteen hundred weight of powder, two men and one woman were slain, and divers others sore hurt, and some strangely saved.

Elias Thacket was hanged at *Saint Edmonsbury* in *Suffolk*, on the fourth of *June*. for sedition: *John Coping* on the sixth, for publishing certain books seditiously penned by one *Robert Brown*, against the book of *Common Prayer*, established by the *Laws of the Realm*.

On

On the seventeenth of *September*, *John Lewis*, who named himself *Abdoit*, an obstinate Heretique, denying the God-head in Christ, and holding other detestable opinions, was burned at *Normich*.

The twenty fifth of *September*, a monstrous childe was born in *Yorkshire*, having two heads,

The tenth of *October*, at *Caster* in *Norfolk*, about two miles from *Tarmouth*, there was a fish, by force of the Easterly wind driven ashore, the length thereof, from the neck to the tail, was seventeen yards and a foot, the head was great, for the chap of the jaw was three yards and a quarter in length, with teeth of three quarters of a yard in compass, great eyes, with two great holes over them to spout water, her tail was fourteen foot broad in thickness, from the back to the belly, she was four yards and a half.

An. reg. 26. *Lames Earl of Desmond* in *Ireland*, wandring without succour, being taken in his Cabbin by one of the Irish, his head was cut off, and sent

sent to *England*, where the same, as the head of an arch-Traitor, was set on *London-Bridge*, on the thirteenth of *December*.

The thirteenth of *December*, a fire beginning in a Brew-house in the Town of *Nantwiche*, from the West-end of the Town, the flame was dispersed so furiously, that in short time a great part of the South-side, and some part of the East-side was burned down to the ground; which fire continuing from six a clock in the evening, till six a clock in the morning, consumed in a manner all the whole Town, and about the number of two hundred houses; besides Brew-houses, barns, stables; and in all about six hundred houses.

John Sommerville of *Edstow* in *Warwickshire*, of late discovered & taken in his way, coming to have killed the *Queen*, confessed that he was moved thereunto by certain traiterous persons, his Kinsmen and Allies; as also by reading of certain seditious books lately published, for

G

the

the which the said *Sommerville*, *Edward Arden* Esquire, *Mary Arden* his Wife, Father, and Mother-in-law to the said *Sommerville*, and *Hugh Hall* Priest, were on the sixteenth day of *December* arraigned in the *Guild-Hall* in *London*, where they were found guilty, and condemned of High-Treason.

On the nineteenth of *December*, *John Sommerville*, and *Edward Arden*, being brought from the *Tower* of *London*, to *Newgate*, and there shut up in several places; within two hours after, *Sommerville* was found to have hanged himself, and on the morrow after, *Edward Arden* was drawn from *Newgate* to *Smithfield*, and there hanged and quartered, whose head, with *Sommerville's*, was set on *London Bridge*, and their quarters on the *Gates* of the *City*.

On the tenth of *January*, *William Carter* was arraigned, and condemned of High-Treason, for printing a seditious book, and was for the same drawn from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered. The

The seventh of *February*, were arraigned at *Westminster*, *John Fenne*, *George Haddock*, *John Munden*, *John Nutter*, and *Thomas Hemerford*: all these were found guilty of High-Treason, and had Judgement to be hanged and quartered, and were executed at *Tyburn* on the twelfth of *February*.

The 21 of *May*, *Francis Throgmorton* was arraigned at the *Guild-Hall* in *London*, where being arraigned, and found guilty of high-treason, had Judgement to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd the tenth of *July* next following: the said *Throgmorton* was conveyed by water from the *Tower of London*, to the *Black-Friers* stairs, and from thence by land to the *Sessions Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, without *Newgate*, where he was delivered to the *Sheriffs of London*, laid on a hurdle, drawn to *Tyburn*; and there hanged and quartered.

1584.

The 21 of *January*, *Jesuits*, *Seminaries*, and other *Mass Priests*, to the number of twenty one, late prisoners

soners in the *Tower of London*, *Marshalsea*, and *Kings Bench*, were shipped at the *Tower-Wharf* to be conveyed towards *France*, and banished this Land for ever.

The second of *March*, *William Parry* was drawn from the *Tower*, thorow the City of *London*, to *Westminster*, and there in the *Palace-Court* was hanged and quartered for high-treason; as may appear by a book entituled, *A true and plain Declaration of the horrible Treasons practised by William Parry, that Arch-Traitor.*

The twenty seventh of *April*, *Philip Howard*, Earl of *Arundel*, for attempting to have passed beyond the Seas, without license of the Queen, was sent to the *Tower*.

On the twentieth of *June*, *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, prisoner in the *Tower of London*, upon suspicion of high-treason, was found there to have murdered himself.

The fifth of *July*, *Thomas Awfeld*, Seminary Priest, and *Thomas Welby*, Dyer, were arraigned at *London*, and found

found guilty, and had Judgment to be hanged as Felons, for publishing books containing false, seditious, and slanderous matter; these on the next morning were executed at Tyburn.

On the fourth of *August*, at the end of the Town called *Nottingham*, in *Kent*, eight miles from *London*, the ground began to sink; three great Elms being swallowed up, and driven into the earth, past mans sight.

The fourteenth of *September*, Sir *Francis Drake*, General as well by Sea as by Land; *Christopher Carlile* Esquire, Lieutenant General; *Martin Frobisher*, with divers other Gentlemen-Captains, and two thousand and three hundred souldiers in twenty-two Ships and Pinnaces, departed from *Plimouth*, and passing by the Isles of *Bayon*, and the *Canaries*, arrived at *Saint Iago*, which City they took and burned; after, they sailed to *Saint Domingo*, which they spoiled and ransacked; and, retiring homewards, razed and spoiled the City and Fort of *Saint Augustine*, in *Ter-*

ra Florida; and the twenty seventh of *July*, in *Anno 1586*. arrived at *Plymouth*.

The nineteenth of *September*, to the number of thirty two Seminary Priests, and other prisoners in the *Tower of London*, *Marshalsea* and *Kings Bench*, were imbarqued to be transported to *Normandy*, and banished for ever.

The nineteenth of *January*, *Nicholas Devereux* was condemned of treason, as being made Priest at *Rhemes in France*: also *Edward Barbat* Priest, for coming into this Realm, was likewise condemned of treason, and both drawn to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered on the 21 of *January*.

On the same day a maid was burned in *Smithfield*, for poysoning of her Aunt with whom she lived, and would have poysoned her Uncle, but that she was prevented.

The fourteenth of *March*, at the Assizes kept at the City of *Exeter*, in *Devonshire*, before Sir *Edward Anderson*, Lord Chief Justice of the
Corr.-

Common Pleas, Serjeant *Floriday*, Sir *John Chichester*, Sir *Arthur Bassett*, and *Bernard Drake*, Knights: *Thomas Carew*, *Richard Cary*, *John Fontescue*, *John Waldran*, and *Tho. Ridsen*, Esquires, and Justices of the Peace: of the common people died very many, Constables, Reeves, Tythemen, and Jurors, especially of one Jury, being twelve of them, died eleven, a strange sickness.

This sickness began first among the prisoners, and then fastned on the rest by degrees.

The seventeenth of *March* a strange thing happened; Mr. *Dorrington* of *Spaldwick*, in the County of *Huntington* Esquire, one of her Majesties Gentlemen Pensioners, had a horse which died suddenly, and being ripped up to see the cause of his death, there was found in a hole of the heart of the horse a Worm, and of a wondrous form, for it lay on a round heap in a kall, or skin, in the likeness of a toad, which being taken out, and spread abroad, was in form & fashion not easie to be described;

the length of which worm, divided into many grains, to the number of eighty, spread from the body like the branches of a tree, was from the snout to the end of the longest grain seventeen inches, having four issues in the grains, from whence dropped forth a red water; the body in bigness round about, was three inches and a half; the collar was very like the collar of a Mackarel: this monstrous worm, crawling about to have got away, was stabbed in with a dagger, and died, which after being dried, was shewed to many Honourable persons of the Realm.

The eighteenth of *June*, one *Elks*, Clerk, for counterfeiting the Queens Sign-Manual, to a presentation of the Parsonage of *All-Saints* in *Hastings*, directed to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, or to his Commissary General, (the Diocess of *Chichester* being void) that he might be instituted Parson there, was drawn, hanged, and quartered at *Tyburn*.

In the month of *July* divers traitterous persons were apprehended,
and

and detected of most wicked conspiracy against her Majesty; and also of minding to have stirred up a general Rebellion through the whole Realm, for joy of whose apprehension, on the fifteenth of the same month at night, the Citizens of *London* caused the Bells to be rung, and Bonfires to be made, and also banquetting, every man according to his ability, some in their houses, some in the streets, with singing of Psalms, and praising God for preserving her Majesty, and the people of this Land; which doings of the Citizens were so well accepted of her Majesty, as by letters to them directed may appear.

The seventh of *September*, certain of these wicked subjects were indicted: First, for intending treason against the Queens own person: Secondly, for stirring Civil War within this Realm: And thirdly, for practising to bring in a Forraign Power to invade the Realm: Seven of them appeared at *Westminster*, on the thirteenth of *September*, who

all pleaded guilty, and were condemned.

On the eighteenth of *September* the other seven were likewise arraigned, who pleaded not guilty, but were found guilty, and were condemned.

These traytors, fourteen of them in all, were executed in *Lincolns-Inn* fields, on a Scaffold of timber made strongly for that purpose, even in the place where they had used to meet, and to confer on their trayterous practises, there were they hanged, drawn, and quartered : seven of them on the twentieth of *September*, to wit, *John Ballard* Priest, *Adam Babington* Esquire, *John Savage* Gentlemen, *Richard Barnwel* Gentleman, *Chidrick Tichburn* Esq; *Charles Tylney* Esquire, *Edward Abington* Esquire : the other seven were also executed on the 21 of *September*, to wit, *Thomas Salisbury*, Esquire, *Henry Dunne* Gentleman, *Edward Jones* Esquire, *John Travers* Gentleman, *John Charnock* Gentleman, *Richard Gage* Gentleman, *Jerom Bellamy* Gent.

The

The eighth of *October*, *John Low*, *John Adams*, and *Richard Dibdail*, being before condemned of treason in being made Priests by order of the Bishop of *Rome*, were drawn to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and quartered.

The eighth of *February*, being *Wednesday*, according to sentence lately given by the Nobility, *Mary Stuart*, Queen of *Scots*, about ten of the clock before noon, was executed, and suffered death, by beheading, on a Scaffold set up on purpose at the great end of the Castle of *Fodringay*, in the presence of *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shresbury*, *Henry Grey* Earl of *Kent*, principal Commissioners, and others the Gentlemen of the Country near adjoyning, to the number of three hundred; all her apparel was burned, but her body with the head was honourably buried at *Peterborow*, on the first day of *August* next following.

Munday the twenty fourth of *February*, a man was hanged for Felony at *Saint Thomas a Watrings*: being
begged

begged of the Surgeons for an Anatomy ; after he was dead to all mens thinking, cut down, and stripped, laid naked in a chest, thrown in a Carr, and so brought from the place of execution, through the Borough of *Southwark*, and the City of *London*, to the Chirurgions Hall in *London*, near unto *Aldersgate*, the chest being then opened, the weather being extreme cold, he was found to be alive, and lived till *Thursday* next following, and then died.

The twenty third of *February*, a Gunpowder-house at *Redriff* was blown up, and much harm done.

1588. Great provision was made this year, both by Sea and Land, to withstand the invasion of the Spanish Armado against the Realm: for, besides the general forces of the Land, appointed to be mustered, and put in readiness in several Shires for the defence of the Land, there was also a Levy made of two several Armies; the one to make a body of a Camp to reside at *Tilbury* in *Essex*, to encounter with the Enemy, if he should

should attempt to land in any place of that Country, whereof the Earl of *Leicester*, Lord Steward of her Majesties household, was Lieutenant General; as also of the Armies levied against Forraign Invasion: the other to be imployed for the Guard of her Majesties person, under the charge of the Right Honourable the Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty. The Camp at *Tilbury*, consisting both of Horse-men and Foot-men, raised out of all Shires, were of Lancers, two hundred fifty three; of light Horse-men, seven hundred sixty nine; of Foot-men, twenty two thousand: the Army for the Guard of her Majesties person, four hundred eighty one; light Horse-men, one thousand four hundred thirty one; Foot-men, thirty four thousand and fifty. The Navy set forth, and armed for the Seas, consisted partly of her Majesties ships, partly of her Subjects, which were furnished out of the Port-towns whereunto they belonged: Of this Navy, the chiefest and greatest

greatest part was under the charge of the Lord *Charles Howard*, of *Essex*, Lord Admiral of *England*, and were addressed to encounter with the *Spanish Fleet*: the rest of the Ships were assigned unto the Lord *Henry Seimour*, Admiral of the Fleet, to guard the Narrow Seas, and to stay the issuing out of the ships and vessels prepared by the Duke of *Parma* at *Dunkirk*.

The twenty third of *May*, the Lord Admiral came to *Plimouth*, with the Fleet aforesaid, finding there Sir *Francis Drake* in a readines with more than 50 ships and Pinna-ces: the twenty fourth of *June*, the Lord Admiral issued out towards *Plimouth*; he divided her Majesties ships into three parts, viz. Sir *Francis Drake* in the *Revenge*, he being Vice-Admiral, with other, towards the Islands of *Sicily*; *John Hamkins* Rear-Admiral, in the *Victory*, with other, toward the Isle of *Ushent*; and the Lord-Admiral, with the rest, remaining in the Sleeve, appointed other three, all to discern if

if the Spanish forces did any way pass.

The nineteenth of *July*, intelligence was brought to the Lord Admiral by a pyrat-Pinnace, whose Captain was *Thomas Fleming*, that the Spanish Fleet was descried, and that it was neer.

The twentieth of *July*, the Lord Admiral made toward the sea, and the same day had sight of the Spanish Fleet, in number by estimation one hundred fifty eight sails, the Lord Admiral cast about towards the land to interrupt them from landing, and having got the wind of them, followed them close all that night, and so continually from place to place, until the second of *August*, in which space having by the power of God wonderfully overcome them, he returned to *Margaret in Kent*: Now the Camp being kept at *Tilbury in Essex*, under the charge of the Earl of *Leicester*, the ninth of *August*, her Majesty repaired thither, where all the whole camp being set in order of Battalia; she passed through

through every rank of them, to their great rejoycing, and lodged that night, and the night following, in the house of Master *Edward Rich*, in the Parish of *Hornedon*; on the next morning, she returned to the Camp, and on the twelfth returned to Saint *James's*; and shortly after, the Camp was dissolved.

Sunday the twentieth of *August*, Master *Nowel*, Dean of *Pauls*---at *Pauls Cross*, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen in scarlet, all the Companies in their liveries, preached, and moved them to give God thanks for the great victory given to our English Nation, by the overthrow of the Spanish Fleet.

August the twenty sixth, at the Sessions near unto *Newgate*, were condemned eight men for being made Priests beyond the Seas, and remaining in this Realm contrary to the statute, four temporal men for being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and four others for relieving the others.

September the second, at night a
fierce

fiere fire brake out over against the Dutch-Church in *London*, to the great terrour of the whole City, but by the burning down of one house, and pulling down some other, the fire was quenched.

September the eighth, the Minister at *Pauls-Cross*, moved the people to give God thanks for the overthrow of our enemies the *Spaniards*, and there were shewed eleven Ensigns or Banners, taken in the Spanish ships by our men; and on the next morning hanged on *London-Bridge* towards *Southwark*, where then the Fair was kept, being our *Lady-day*.

October the eighth, a stable was burned with the number of twenty horses, at *Drury-house* near the *Strand*.

November the nineteenth was this year kept holy-day thorow the *An. reg.* Realm, with Sermons, singing of 32. Psalms, Bonfires, and much rejoycing and thanksgiving unto God, for the overthrow of the *Spaniards*, our enemies upon the Seas, and a Sermon

mon at *Pauls-Cross* tending to that end.

November the twenty fourth, being *Sunday*, the *Queens Majesty* having attendants upon her, the privy council, and other of the Nobility, honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal in great number, all on horse-back, did ride in a Chariot-Throne, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attending her, with all the companies in their Liveries, standing along to *Pauls Church*, where she heard a Sermon preached by Doctor *Pierce*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and then went to the Bishops Palace where she dined, and returned to *Somerse-house* by Torch-light.

January the fifth at night, a great wind in the North-east, overturned trees, and did great harm in many places.

February the first, two souldiers were set on the Pillory at *Leaden-Hall*, where they stood for the space of three hours: the one had his ear nayled, the other his tongue pierced with an aul, which aul remained in his

his tongue till he was taken from the Pillory, for abusing their Captains with bad words.

About this time *Francis Ket* Master of Art, of *Wimondham*, for holding divers detestable opinions against Christ our Saviour, was burnt neer to the City of *Norwich*.

February the fifth, two Souldiers were hanged on trees at the miles end for being mutinous.

April the fourteenth, *Philip* Earl of *Arundel*, was arraigned at *Westminster* of high treason, and found guilty by his Peers, and had judgement accordingly.

April the eighteenth, Sir *John Norris*, and Sir *Francis Drake*, with six of his Majesties ships, twenty ships of war, and an hundred fit for burden, having in them a choice company of Knights, Captains, Gentlemen, and souldiers, departed from *Plymouth*, and the twenty third of the same arrived at the *Groin*; the twenty sixth, they took the lower town with great store of Ordinance, victuals, cables, and other furniture for

for shipping; about the sixth of *May* they fought with the *Spaniards*, at *Borges-Bridge*, where the enemy fled with the loss of seven hundred men: the lower town of *Groin* was burned, and the ninth of *May* our fleet set sail, the Earl of *Essex*, Sir *Philip Butler*, and Sir *Roger Williams* met the Fleet, so that on the sixteenth the whole Navy arrived at *Phinicha* where they set to land, and the same day won both Town and Castle: after this day they divided the Army, whereof part marched with Sir *John Norris* by land, to *Lisbon*, the rest with Sir *Francis Drake* passed by Sea to *Cascales*; the twenty fourth, our men entred the suburbs of *Lisbone*, where they obtained rich spoils, and plenty of every good thing: the twenty seventh the Army left *Lisbone*, and came to *Cascales*, without any great fight or skirmish, where they took the town, and then returned for *England*; but landing at *Vigoe*, they took the town, and wasted the Country.

The twenty first of *June*, Sir *Francis Drake*

Drake arrived at *Plimouth*; and the third of *July*, Sir *John Norris*, with the rest of the Fleet arrived there also; the two Generals being offended one with another.

The first of *August* at night, was the greatest lightning and thunder, that ever was seen or heard of any man living, and yet but small hurt done: God be praised.

The sixth of *November*, *Lodowick Grevil* of *Warwickshire* Esquire, was brought from the *Tower of London* to *Westminster*, and there at the Kings Bench Bar, for murder, and other notorious crimes wherewith he was charged, arraigned, and found guilty; but standing mute, had Judgment to be pressed to death, which was performed in the Goal of the Kings-Bench in *Southwark*, on the fourteenth of *November*: on the which day, for the same fact, his man was hanged at the Court Gate at *Westminster*.

In this month of *November*, the *An.* Citizens of *London* were oftentimes affrighted by fire: first on the twelfth
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tieth, about four a clock in the morn, on Fish street Hill, where one fair house was burned to the ground, and some people, in helping to quench it, were consumed, and the houses next adjoyning to it. Also, the one side of Saint *Leonards* was sore spoiled: On the twenty two of *November* at night, about eleven of the clock, one other house over against the first was in great danger, but soon flaked: On the twenty sixth, about one of the clock in the morn, one other house and some people were burnt, and many other houses near about were spoiled.

The fifth of *January*, about five a clock in the evening, before *Twelfth day*, began a terrible tempest of wind in the South-west, which continued with great vehemency till about eleven a clock at night: this in the City of *London* blew the tiles off mens houses, and caused them to fear the overthrow of their houses: the lesser West-gate of Saint *Pauls*, next to the Bishops Palace, was broken,

ken, with bolts, and locks, and strong
barrs of Iron, so that the same was
blown over.

In the Country, houses and barns
were blown down, and some far
from the places whereon they had
stood; besides trees in great numbers
torn up by the roots: At the Sea a
great deal of harm was done at
Southampton; the Ships and Barks
riding at anchor, were driven ashore
and sunk, the like was never seen.

The fifth of *March*, a Maid was
burned in Saint *Georges* field with-
out *Southwark*, for poysoning her
Mistress, and other people.

This year 1589. *Henry* Duke of
Guise, and his Brother the Cardinal
Guise, were both slain by the com-
mandment of the *French* King
Hen. the third. This Duke was won-
derfully beloved of the Clergy, and
of the Peers, and Commons of
France, of the Conclave, and ma-
ny Forraign Princes; the manner
of his death was taken very grie-
vously.

Within a while after, the said
King

King *Henry* of *France* was also slain by a Frier, in revenge of the death of the two Brethren before named, and the Frier himself was instantly slain by them that were about the King, who slew him with the same envenomed knife, wherewith he stabb'd the King: this *Henry* the third was the last of the House of *Valois*, and presently upon his death, *Henry* of *Burbon*, King of *Navarre*, laid just claim to the Crown, but it was a long time ere he was settled: by the help of Queen *Elizabeth* at length he enjoyed the Crown of *France* peaceably, without any further molestation.

The next year following, the great and ancient City of *Paris*, by their new King *Henry* the Fourth, was besieged, which City, until the day of their visitation, was a glorious and a flourishing City, and the most populous City in all *Europe*, until, for their better defence, they were constrained to pull down all their Suburbs; and although the Siege lasted not above five months,

yet such was the extremity of famine amongst them, as it may well be said to be greater then that of *Samaria*, or *Ierusalem*; for after they had eaten all their herbage and carrion, and all manner of moist leather, with whatsoever else they could get, many of them did eat their own children, and the children of others.

On Wednesday in Easter week, By shooting off a Gun in the town of *W'fringhanton* in *Staffordshire*, about the number of eighty houses were burned.

In the month of *January*, one *Nicholas* a *Perveyer*, for converting to his own use certain provision taken for her Majesty, was hanged for example to others.

The sixteenth of *July*, *Edmond Copinger*, and *Henry Arrington* Gentlemen, came into *Cheap*, and there in a *Carre*, proclaimed news from heaven (as they said) to wit, that one *William Hasket* Yeoman, represented Christ, by partaking his glorified body, by his principal spirit; and

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that they were two Prophets, the one of Mercy, the other of Judgement, called and sent of God to help him in this great work: these men were afterward apprehended; the twentieth of *July*, *Hacket* was arraigned, and found guilty, as to have spoken divers most false and trayterous words against her Majesty, to have rased and defaced her Arms, as also her Picture, thrusting an Iron Instrument into that part that did represent the brest and heart, for the which he had Judgement, and upon the twenty eighth of *July*, brought from *Newgate* to a Gibbet in *Cheap*, where being moved to ask God and the Queen forgiveness, he fell to cursing and railing against the Queen; he made a Prayer against the Divine Majesty of God; he was therefore hanged and quartered: His immodest speeches at his arraignment and death, utterly disgraced all his former seeming sanctity, wherewith he had shrewdly possessed the common people.

The next day *Edmond Copinger* having

having wilfully obtained from meat, died in *Bridewell*; and *Henry Arrington*, long after in the *Compter*, submitting himself, writ a Book of repentance, and was delivered.

On the twenty eighth of *October*, *Ben O Royrk*, a great man of *Ireland*, was arraigned at *Westminster*, and found guilty of High-Treason, and on the third of *November* executed at *Tyburn*.

The tenth of *December*, three *Seminaries* for being in this Realm, contrary to the Statute, and four other for relieving them, were executed, to wit, *Ironmonger* a Seminary, and *Swithen Wells* Gentleman, in *Graves-Inne* fields, *Blaston* and *White* Seminaries, and three others at *Tyburn*.

The fourteenth of *January*, Captain *Arnold Cosby* an Irishman, did forcibly set upon *John Lord Berk*, neer to the Town of *Wansworth*, in the County of *Surry*, and there upon a malicious intent did wilfully murder him, giving him one mortal wound with a *Rapier*, by means whereof he fell down; and after that,

the said *Cosby* with a Dagger gave unto the said Lord *Burk* twelve, or more several wounds, of the which mortal wound he died within two hours after, for the which fact he was hanged on a Gibbet near *Wansworth*, on the twenty 7th of *January*.

The eighteenth of *February*, *Thomas Parmort* was convicted of two several High-Treasons, one for being a Seminary Priest, and remaining in this Realm, and the other for reconciling *John Barwis* against the form of a Statute: the said *Barwis* was likewise convicted of treason, for being so reconciled, and also of Felony for relieving the said Priest: *Thomas Parmort* was executed in *Pauls Church-yard*, on the twentieth of *February*.

The 27 of *Febr.* Sir *John Parrot* Knight, was arraigned at *Westminster* and found guilty of Treason, and had judgement, but died in the Tower.

The fourth of *May*, a Tilt-boat of *Gravesend*, having in the same Boat about the number of forty persons, was over-run by a *Hoy*, so that the greatest

greatest part of them were drowned over against *Greenwich*, the Court then being there, the Queen beheld the mischance.

In the month of *June* a young man was hanged in *Smithfield*, and a woman was burnt, both for poisoning her husband a Goldsmith.

The fourth of *September* a woman was burnt in *Smithfield* for poisoning her husband.

The sixth of *September*, the wind being in the West, as it had been for the space of two daies before very boisterous; the River of *Thames* was made void of water, the wind forcing out the fresh, and keeping back the Salt, that men in divers places might go two hundred paces over, and then fling a stone to the land. A Colliar on a Mare rode from the North side to the South, and back again, on either side *London-Bridge*, but not without peril of drowning both wayes.

A certain woman, by the Councils appointment, was whipped through the City of *London*, for as-

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firming her self to be the daughter of *Philip King of Spain*, as she had been perswaded by some accounted Soothsayers, after proved lyars, for she was known to be a Butchers daughter in *Eastcheap*.

March the twenty first *Henry Barrowe* Gentleman, and *John Greenwood* Clark, *Daniel Studley* Girdler, *Sapio Billot* Gentleman, *Robert Bowley* Fishmonger, were indicted for Felony; the said *Barrow* and *Greenwood*, for writing certain seditious Books tending to the ruine of the Queen and State. *Studley*, *Billot*, and *Bowley*, for publishing and setting forth of the same Books; and on the twenty third, they were all arraigned, found guilty, and had Judgement the last of *March*; *Henry Barrow*, and *Greenwood* were brought to *Tyburn*, and there hanged the sixth of *April*.

About the same time, *Henry* a principal penner and publisher of Books, intituled, *Martin Marre* Pre-late, was apprehended at *Stetbenheath* by the Vicar there, and sent to prison

prison in the Moneth of *May*; he was arraigned at the Kings Bench Bar, condemned of Felony, and afterwards conveighed from the Kings Bench to Saint *Thomas Warrings*, and there hanged; this pernicious Book much troubled the people.

July the nineteenth, the Court of Assise was kept in Saint *George's* Fields in a Tent there, set up on purpose; many prisoners were arraigned, nineteen were burnt in the hand, but none executed; this assise was made an end the same day, which was thought to have lasted three dayes; but the Justices made haste away, for fear of being infected with the Pestilence.

This Year no *Bartholomew* Fair was kept, because of the sickness.

The whole number buried this year within the City of *London*, the Suburbs, and other places adjoyning, as well of the Plague as other Diseases, from the twenty first of the Moneth of *December*, in the Year 1592. until the nineteenth of *December* 1593. was as followeth, with-

in the walls of all diseases, 8598. whereof the plague 5390. without the walls and in the liberties, 9295. the plague 5285, so that within the City and Liberties, of all diseases, 17863. whereof of the Plague 10675.

February the eighteenth, *Harvington* a seminary, was drawn from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and there hanged and cut down alive, he struggled with the hangman but was quartered.

The last of *February*, *Rodoreck Lopez* a Portugal as it was said, professing Physick, was arraigned at the *Guild-Hall* in *London*, and there found guilty, and had judgement of high Treason, for conspiring her Majesties destruction by poyson.

In this month of *March*, were many great stormes of winde, which overturned trees, houses, steeples, and barnes, in *Worcester-shire*, in *Bewdley* Forrest, many Oakes were overthrown, in *Horton* Wood of the said shire, more then one thousand five hundred Oakes overthrown in one day. In

In *Stafford-shire*, the shaft of the steeple in *Stafford* town was rent in pieces, along through the midst, and thrown upon the Church, where-with the said roof was so broken, that one thousand pound would not make it good, houses and barnes were overthrowen in most places in the shire, in *Cauke Wood*, more then three thousand trees were overthrowen, more then fifty steeples in *Staffordshire* were blown down.

The eleventh of *April* was a great rain, which continued more then twenty four hours, and withall a great north wind.

April the fourteenth, a woman was burnt in *Smithfield* for killing her husband.

May the second came down great floods by reason of sudden showers of hail and rain that had fallen, which bare down houses, iron milis, provision of coles prepared for those milis, and likewise cattel.

June the seventh, Doctor *Lopez*, and two other *Portugals* were drawn from the *Kings Bench* in *Southmark*

to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

This year, in the moneth of *May*, fell many great showers of Rain, but in the Moneths of *June* and *July*, much more; for it commonly rained day and night till Saint *James's* Eve; and on Saint *James's* day it began again, and continued two dayes after; notwithstanding there followed a fair Harvest in the Month of *August*; but in *September* great Rains raised high waters, such as stayed the Carriages, and bore down Bridges, as at *Cambridge, Ware*, and elsewhere, so that Grain grew to be of a great price, as a Strike or a Bushel of Rie five shillings, of Wheat six, seven, or eight, which dearth happened more by means of transporting by our Merchants, then the unseasonableness of the weather.

December the thirtieth, a woman was burnt in *Smithfield* for coyning of money.

February the tenth, two Captains named *York* and *Williams*; were executed at Tyburn for Felony.

February

February the tenth, *Southwel* a Jesuite that long time had lain in the Tower of *London*, was arraigned at the Kings Bench Bar; he was condemned, and on the next morrow, drawn from Newgate to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

This Year, by reason of the late transportation of Corn into fortaign Countries, it was grown here to an excessive rate, so as in some parts of the Realm, from fourteen shillings to four marks the Quarter.

Certain men for Coyning were hanged; also a Scrivener in *Holbourn*, was hanged and quartered for taking the great Seal of *England* from the old Patent, and putting the same to a new.

On the twenty ninth of *June* being Sunday in the Afternoon, a number of unruly youths were gathered together on Tower-Hill, being blamed by the warders of *Tower-street Ward*, who willed them to sever themselves, and depart from thence; these youths threw stones at them, and drave them back into *Tower-street*

street, and were heartned on by a souldier, who sounded a trumpet, but the trumpeter and many other of them being taken by the Sheriffs of *London*, and committed to Prison, about seven a clock the same night, *Sir John Spencer* Lord Mayor, rode to the Tower-hill, attended by his Officers and some others, to see the hill cleared of all the tumultuous people; where about the middle of the hill, some Warders of the Tower, with the Lieutenants men, told *Sir John* that the Sword ought not to be born up there, and two or three catching at it, some bickering was there, insomuch that the sword-bearer was hurt amongst them, but the Lord Mayor seeing the hill cleared of all trouble, rode back, and the sword-bearer bearing up the sword.

Inly the twenty second, in the presence of the Earl of *Essex* and others sent from the Queen, were arraigned at the *Guild Hall*, five of those unruly youths that were on the Tower-hill apprehended, they were condemned and had judgement

ment to be hanged and quartered, and were on the twenty fourth day of the same month drawn from *Newgate* to the *Tower-hill*, and there executed.

February the twentieth, five men for counzning and counterfeiting of Commissions, were let on the Pillo-ry in *West Cheap*, some of them had their ears nailed, and some cut off, some that had before lost their ears, were burnt on their cheeks and foreheads.

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In the month of *May* fell continually rain, every day or night, whereby the waters grew deep, brake over the high waies, namely, betwixt *Ilford* and *Stratford the Bow*, so that the market-people riding towards *London* hardly escaped, but some were drowned; also toward *Lambeth* in the high way, people not on horseback were born on mens backs, and rowed in Wherries in *Saint Georges* fields.

Robert Earl of *Essex*, and *Charles* *Haward*, high Admiral of *England*, embarked with one hundred fifty ships.

ships on the first of *June*, weighed Anchor, and hoisted up sails, and took their way from *Plimmouth* towards *Spain*, and wone *Cadiz*, and returned with great booties and spoiles.

Sunday the eighth day of *August*, great triumphs was made in *London* for the good success of the Earl of *Essex* against the Spaniard, the winning and burning of the famous town of *Cadiz*, the overthrow of the Spanish Navy, with other victories; a sermon of thanksgiving was preached at *Pauls-Cross* in the forenoon, and Bonfires with great joy in the afternoon.

August the fifteenth a new house in *Electstreet*, hardly finished, suddenly fell down, and with it one old house adjoyning next to it, by the fall whereof, the man of the house with a man-servant and a child were killed.

Sunday the fifth of *December*, great number of people, being assembled in the Cathedral Church of *Wells* in *Somerset-shire*, in the sermon
time

time before noon, a sodain darkness fell among them, and storm and tempest followed after, with lightning and thunder, such as overthrew to the ground them that were in the body of the Church; all the Church seemed to be on a light fire, a loathsome stench followed; some stones were stricken out of the Bell Tower, the wiers and irons of the clock were melted, which tempest being ceased, and the people come again to themselves, some of them were found to be marked with strange figures on their bodies, and their garments not perished, nor any marked that were in the Chancel.

A Parliament began at *Westminster* on the twenty fourth of *October*, on the which day many people were smothered and crushed to death, pressing between *White-Hall* and the Colledge Church to have seen her Majesty and the Nobility, riding in their robes to the said Parliament.

This year pepper was sold for eight shillings the pound.

January

January the twenty fifth, one named *Ainger*, was hanged at Tyburn, for wilfully and secretly murdering of his own father, a Gentleman and a Counsellor of *Graves-Inne*, in his chamber there.

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On the third of *April*, *Twisford* town in *Devanshire* was burnt by casualty of fire beginning first in a poor cottage; a woman there frying Pancakes with straw, the same fired the house, and so to the town, about one of the clock in the afternoon; the rage of which fire lasted one hour and an half consumed four hundred houses, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds consumed in money, plate, merchandise, householdstuffs and houses, fifty Persons, men, women, and children consumed, an almes-house preserved, with poor men therein in the midst of the fire.

July the twelfth, one *Iohannes Buckley*, a Priest made beyond seas, having been arraigned in the Kings Bench on the third of *July*, and there condemned of Treason for coming

coming into this land contrary to the Statute was drawn to Saint Thomas a Watrings, and there hanged and quartered, his head set on the Pillo-ry in Southwark, his quarters in the high wayes towards Newington.

The first of September, in the afternoon was great thunder and lightening at London, two great cracks, as it had been the shooting off Ordnance; some men were hurt at the Postern by the Tower of London, and one man slain at the Bridgehouse in Southwark over against the Tower.

November the ninth, an Esquire at Greenwich was arraigned at Westminster, and found guilty of High Treason, and on the thirteenth drawn from the Tower to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

In the month of July, were drawn hanged and quartered 2 Priests, one of them was named Hunt, and the other Sprat, for coming into this Realm contrary to the Statute, they were executed at Lincoln, two other Priests Edward Thing, and Robert Nutter, were likewise executed for

for this same offence at *Lancaster*; also *Thomas Pallafray* a Priest executed at *Durham*, and a Gentleman with him for relieving him, and lodging him in his house.

August the fifth, *James* King of Scots, escaped a strange and strong conspiracy in *Scotland*, practised by the Earl of *Gowry* and his brother.

An. Reg. *February* the fifth in the morning
43. being Sunday, a great tempest of wind brake the Windmil beyond *Saint Giles* in the fields without *London*, the Miller thrown one way, an other man another, one thrown north, and the other south, a part of the Mill-roof and half the millstone likewise thrown down.

Sunday the eighth of *February*, about ten of the clock in the forenoon *Robert Deveraux* Earl of *Essex* assisted by divers Noble men and Gentlemen in warlick manner, entered the City of *London* at the Temple Bar, crying For the Queen, till they came to *Parchurch-street*, and there entered the house of Master *Thomas Smith*, one of the Sheriffs
of

of *London*, who finding himself not master of his own house, by means of the strength the Earl brought with him, and being ignorant of his intent and purpose, conveyed himself out of a back door to the Lord Mayor of the City; whereupon the Earl and his Troop turned into *Grace-street*, and there perceiving himself and his assistants to be proclaimed Traytors, also the Citizens to be raised in Arms against him, he with his followers wandring up and down the City, towards *Ludgate* would have passed through, which was closed against him, so that he was forced to return to *Queen Hith*, and from thence by water to his own house in the *Strand*, which he fortified; but understanding that great Ordnance were brought to beat down his house, he yielded, and was conveyed to the Tower about midnight.

February the seventeenth, Captain *Thomas Lee* was drawn to Tybourn and there hanged, bowelled, and quartered, for conspiracy against the

the Queen, he took it upon his death, that although he deserved death, yet he was innocent of that he was condemned for.

The eighteenth of *February*, *John Pibush* a Seminary Priest, after seven years imprisonment in the Kings Bench, was hanged and quartered at *Saint Thomas a Watrings*, for coming into this Realm, contrary to the Statute.

The nineteenth of *February*, the Earl of *Essex*, and the Earl of *Southampton*, were both arraigned at *Westminster*, and found guilty of high Treason.

Ashwednesday the twenty fifth of *February*, the Earl of *Essex* was beheaded within the Tower, between the hours of seven and eight a clock in the morning, being present the Earls of *Hartford* and *Cumberland*, the Lord *Thomas Haward*, Constable of the Tower for that time, and not passing sixty or seventy persons more; the hangman was beaten as he returned thence, so that the Sheriffs of *London* were sent for

for to assist and rescue him from such as would have murdered him.

The seventeenth of *February*, *Mark Backworth*, and *Thomas Filcoks* Seminary Priests, were drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered for coming into the realm contrary to the Statute.

And the same day a Gentlewoman named *Ann Lina* a widow was hanged in the same place for relieving a Priest in her house contrary to the Statute.

February the last, a young Gentleman named *Waterhouse* was hanged in *Smithfield* for speaking and Libelling against the Queens proclamation, and the apprehending of the Earl of *Essex*.

March the thirteenth, Sir *Gelly Merrick* Knight, and *Henry Cuff* Gentleman, were drawn to Tyburn, the one from the Tower, the other from Newgate, and there hanged and quartered as being actors with the Earl of *Essex*.

March the fifteenth, a new Scaffold was carried from *Leaden Hall*
in

in the night, to the Tower-hill, and there set up by torch light.

The eighteenth of *March*, Sir *Charles Danvers*, and Sir *Christopher Blunt* Knights, were upon the new scaffold beheaded.

Two men were set on the Pillory in *Fleetstreet*, whipped with gaggs in their mouths, and their ears cut off, for attempting to have robbed a Gentlewoman in *Fetter-lane*, in the day time, putting gaggs into the mouths of the servants of the house, because they should not cry out; one of these thieves was afterwards hanged and quartered at *Saint Thomas Watrings*.

August the twenty sixth, *Desmond* and another Knight brought out of *Ireland*, were sent to the Tower of *London*.

In *November*, the Lady *Mary Ramsey* widow to Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, sometime Mayor of *London*, was buried in the Parish Church or Hospital of Christ-church by Newgate-market; a charitable dole or Almes was given for her on the same day in
the

the afternoon, at the *Leaden Hall*; seventeen poor people being weak and aged, were there among the sturdy beggars crushed and trodden to death.

Lightning and Thunder often before *Christmas*, and in the holidays; and an Earthquake at *London* on *Christmas* Eve at noon.

In the month of *January*, news came out of *Ireland*, that on *Christmas* day, the Spaniards and Irish were overcome and slain in great numbers, and the English were victors,

The eighteenth of *January* at night, Bonfires were made, with ringing of Bells, for joy of the news out of *Ireland*, the victory of our men against *Tyrone*.

Windsor Boat was cast away against *Black Friars* stairs by a tempest.

April the nineteenth, *Peter Bullock* Stationer, and one named *Ducket*, for printing of Books offensive against the Queen and State, were hanged at Tyburn.

April

April the twentieth, *Stichborne*, *William Kenson*, and *James Page*, Seminary Priests, were drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered.

The last of *June*, *Atken* son a customer of *Hell*, was set on the Pillory in *Cheap*, and with him three other, who had been brought thither on horseback, with their faces towards the horse-tail, and Papers on their heads, they were there whipped on the Pillory and lost their ears by judgement of the Star-Chamber, for slanderous words by them spoken against the Counsell.

The same day in the afternoon fell great lightning and thunder, with hail-stones in many places of nine inches compass, which in *Sandwich* in *Kent* lay a foot deep on the ground, broke the glass windows of their Churches, and many tyles off their houses, some Barnes were fired with lightning.

February the seventeenth, *William Anderson* alias *Richardson* a Seminary Priest, was drawn to Tyburn, and there

there hanged*and quartered for being found in *England* contrary to the Statute.

In the month of *March*, the Queen lying at *Richmond*, dangerous sick, strait watches were set in *London*, with warding of the Gates; Lanthornes with lights all the night hanged out of Windows, at which news the people were sore perplexed.

Thursday the twenty fourth of *March*, about two of the Clock in the morning deceased Queen *Elizabeth*, at her Mannor of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, being aged seventy yeers, and had Reigned four and fourty yeers five moneths and odd dayes, whose Corps was privily conveyed to *White-Hall*, and there remained till the twenty eight of *April*, and then buried at *Westminster*.

The same day aforesaid, the Nobility and Councel of State, with as great peace, prudence, and providence, as the heart of man could imagine, assembled themselves together, and far beyond the gene-

sal imagination of all men, being a matter of remarkable concernment, took speedy order, aswell for the instant manifesting the Queens death, as in publishing to the whole Realm, for their lasting comfort, the true and lawful Successor, and about eleven of the clock the same Thursday in the forenoon, which according to the computation of the Church of *England* is the last day of the year, 1602. being accompanied with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *London*, and many other of most Reverend and Honorable quality, at the Cross in *Cheap*, Proclaimed, *James* the Sixth of that name King of *Scotland*, to be the right King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, being lineally descended from *Margaret*, the eldest daughter to King *Henry* the Seventh, by *Elizabeth* his wife, which was the eldest daughter of King *Edward* the fourth, the said *Margaret* was married to King *James* the fourth of that name, King of *Scotland*, in the year of our
Re-

Redemption 1503. who had Issue *James* the fifth: who was father to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, and the said *Mary* was mother to *James* the Sixth, Monarch of the Island of great *Brittany*, and King of *France* and *Ireland*; This forenamed Proclamation, was most distinctly, and audibly read by Sir *Robert Cecil* Principal Secretary unto *Queen Elizabeth*, also the Lords and Privy Counsellors of State, with great diligence, send speedily Condigne Messengers to his Majesty into *Scotland*, who manifested their whole proceeding, with tender of their zealous love and duty, and the peoples universal joy, and great desire to see their King, which his Majesty most graciously accepted, approved all their proceedings, and returned them all Princely thanks, Authorizing the Lords, and others late Privy Counsellors of Estate to the Queen, to persist as they had began, until He came personally unto them.

This Change was very Plausable,

and well-pleasing unto the Nobility and Gentry, and generally to all the Commons of the Realm, among whom the name of a King was so strange, that few cou'd Remember, or had seen a King before, except they were aged persons, considering that the Government of the Realm had continued neer the space of fifty yeers under the Reign of two Queens, which is the far greater part of an old mans age, but tidings here-of being brought to the King in *Scotland*, he called a Counsel to him and taking order for settling all things in his Realm of *Scotland*, began his voyage towards *England*.

King James.

An. reg.
1.

PREsently upon the Death of *Queen Elizabeth*, of Famous memory, the Nobility of this land, and Privy Councillors of estate unto the said Queen, acknowledged

James

James the sixth then King of *Scotland* for their lawful King, and within six hours after her death, the said Lords and Counsellours, gave full satisfaction unto the people by three proclamations, the first at the Court Gate, the second at the Cross in *Cheap-side*, and the third at the Tower, by the name of *James the first King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*, the King being then full thirty six yeers of age, and Crowned King of *Scots* in his infancy, began his Raign over the Isle of Great *Brittany* the four and twenty of *March*, 1602.

The Nobility and State aforesaid, with all speed sent *Charles Percy*, and Master *Thomas Sommerfet*, with Letters unto the King signifying the death of the Queen, and the tender of their duties, love, and allegiance, but Sir *Robert Cary* rid Post, and brought the first news to the King, and as he had gave knowledge unto his brother Sir *John Cary*, then Governor of *Barmick*, this

calme and discreet course, of the *English* Lords, in Proclaiming the King, and quiet settling the whole Estate, without faction or interruption, was as plausible unto all his loving Subjects, as admired of Forraign Nations.

April the fifth, the King came from *Edenborough* to *Barnick*, and the next day came news of many disordered persons, that were in Armes in the Borders, whereat the King was much troubled, and forthwith there was power sent to suppress them, and after that, when the King came to *London*, he with the advice of the Counsel, set all the parts of the North-Borders, in as good condition, as any other parts of his Dominions.

April the tenth, divers prisoners were discharged out of the *Tower*, amongst whom, the Earl of *Southampton* was the chiefest.

April the twenty seventh, was thirteen persons slain and blown in pieces by misfortune, at the Gunpowder Mill at *Reddriffe*.

April

April the twenty eight, at *Westminster* a very Royal Obsequy, for the late Queen *Elizabeth*, according to the Kings appointment, by his Letters to the Lords of the Privy Counsel.

May the nineteenth, Proclamation was made for the suppression of disordered persons in the *North*: and for the mutual Peaces and Amity of both Kingdoms.

June the first, there was one whipped through *London*, for presuming to come to the Court, having his house infected.

June the fourth, *Valentine Thomas*, having been many yeers prisoner in the *Tower* of *London*, was arraigned at the Kings Bench Bar, and there condemned of High Treason, for conspiracy against our late Queen, and some of her Counsel, and the seventh of *June*, about Six of the clock he was drawn from the Kings Bench in *Southwark* to *Saint Thomas a Waterings*, and there hanged and quartered.

July the second, the King solemnized the Feast of *St. George*, at *Winsor*, and Installed Prince *Henry* Knight of the Garter, and there the chief Ladies of *England*, did Homage to the Queen.

There were also made Knights with Prince *Henry*, the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earl of *Southampton*, the Earl of *Marre*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Within a few dayes after were made divers Proclamations for the apprehension of *Anthony Copley*, Sir *Griffin Markham* Knight, and *William Wulson*, and *William Cleark* Priests, and about the same time was apprehended as Traytors, the Lord *Cobham* and his brother, the Lord *Gray*, Sir *Walter Rawley*, and others.

The fifth of *August* was Comanded by the Bishops to be kept as a Holy day, with Prayers, Preaching and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the Kings escape from being murdered by Earl *Gowry* in *Scotland*.

The

The Plague increased most grievously in *London*, and thereupon it was ordered, that every *Wednesday*, there should be a general Fasting and prayer, with preaching through the land, to draw the people to humility and repentance.

This year was *Bartholmew Fair* forbidden to be kept, and *Michaelmas Term* adjourned, and to be kept at *Westminster*, but by reason of the sickness, it was afterward kept at *Winchester*, and the Lord Mayors great triumphs and feasts was this year omitted.

The fourth of *November*, the Lord *Cobham*, the Lord *Grey of Wilton* were brought from the Tower of *London* unto *Winchester*, to be arraigned; and to that purpose were sent to *Winchester*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Griffin Markham* Knights, *George Brook* brother to the Lord *Cobham*, *An hony Cople* Gentleman, *William Watson* and *William Cleark* Priests: and the same day out of the Gatehouse at *Westminster*, went Sir *Edward Parham*, he was acquitted

by the Jury. The twenty ninth of *November* were executed the two Priests, and six days after was *George Brook* hanged, and the ninth of *December*, *Sir Griffin Markham* and the two Barons, after they had been severally brought upon the Scaffold in the Castle of *Winchester*, and had made their confessions, and prepared themselves to dye, upon a suddain, the Kings Warrant written with his own hand, was there delivered to *Sir Benjamin Tichborne*, High Sheriff of *Hampshire*, commanding him to stay execution, these three and *Sir Walter Rawleigh* were returned Prisoners to the *Tower* again, the fifteenth of *December*.

From the twenty third of *December* 1602, unto the twenty second of *December* 1603, there died of all diseases, within *London* and the liberties thereof, thirty eight thousand two hundred forty and four, whereof, of the *Plague*, thirty thousand, five hundred seventy eight, and the next year after, *London* was clear of that infection, and then were all the shires

shires in *England* grievously visited,
note the work of God.

March the fifth, was proclamation made for authorising the Book of Common Prayer.

February the twenty second, Proclamation was made against all Jesuits and Seminaries, that they should forthwith depart out of the Kingdom.

March the fifth, Proclamation was made for conformation of the Ecclesiasticall Government of the Church of *England*, and the Book of Common Prayer, as it had been used in the time of *Queen Elizabeth*.

At this time *Robert Dove* of *London* Merchant Taylor, gave competent means for ever, for the tolling of a Bell in *Saint Sepulchres Church*, to cause good people to pray for such prisoners as are to be executed out of *Newgate* and to cease when they are executed; this bell should begin to toll at six a clock in the morning, and the same is made known to the Prisoners that the said bell is to put them

them in mind to prepare themselves for death.

Upon the first day of *May*, *Richard Haydock* a Physitian, asked forgiveness of the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, for deluding the King and many others, under pretence of being inspired, and to preach in his sleep by night, with which deceit he had strongly possessed the vulgar, as it was hard to remove them, although he confessed the abuse.

In this moneth *John Lepton* of *Kepwick* in the County of *York* Esq; a Gentleman of an ancient family, and of good reputation, his Majesties servant, and one of the Grooms of his most honorable Privy Chamber, performed so memorable a journey, as I may not omit to record the same to future ages, the rather because I have heard sundry Gentlemen who were good horsemen, and likewise good Physitians affirm, it was impossible to be done without danger of his life.

He undertook to ride five several times betwixt *London* and *Yorke*,
in

in six days, to be taken in one week, betwixt Munday morning and Saturday night, he began his journey upon Munday being the twentieth day of *May*, betwixt two and three of the clock in the morning, forth of Saint *Martins* neer *Aldersgate*, within the City of *London*, and came into *York* the same day, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, where he rested that night; the next morning being Tuesday, about three of the clock, he took his journey forth of *York*, and came to his lodging in St. *Martins* aforesaid, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon, where he rested that night, the next morning being *Wednesday*, betwixt two and three of the clock, he took his journey forth of *London*, and came into *York* about seven of the clock the same day, where he rested that night, the next morning being Thursday, betwixt two and three of the clock, he took his journey forth of *York*, and came to *London* the same day, betwixt seven and eight of the clock, where he rested

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ed that night, the next morning being Friday, betwixt 2. and 3. of the clock, he took his journey towards *York*, and came thither the same day betwixt the hours of seven and eight, in the afternoon, so as he finished his appointed journey, to the admiration of all men in five dayes, according to his promise; and upon Munday the twenty seventh of this moneth, he went from *York* and came to the Court at *Greenwich* upon Tuesday the twenty eight to his Majesty in as fresh and cheerful manner, as when he first began.

The second of *July* 1605. seventeen *Scottish* Ministers, contrary to the Kings former express Commandment, held a Solemn Assembly at *Aberdine* in *Scotland*, who being Convened for the same before the Counsel of *Scotland* utterly denied, not onely their Lordships authority in that behalf, but the Kings also, saying that in matters Ecclesiastical they neither owe nor ought to acknowledge themselves in any subjection

jection, either to the King or to any Temporal power; and that all Spiritual difference, ought to be tryed and determined by the Church, as Competent Judges, justifying their voluntary meeting to be good and warrantable by the word of God, alleading the several Assemblies of the Apostles, without knowledge or consent of any Temporal Estate, for which riot, and for denying the Kings Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical, six of the chief of them the tenth of *January* following at *Blackness*, were arraigned and condemned of High Treason.

July the eighth, Proclamation was made against Pyrates, and other *English* Mariners and Souldiers, who under pretence of serving the States, robbed divers *English* men and others, who made complaint thereof to his Majesty. Now this is the third Proclamation against Pirates.

William Calverley of *Calverley* in *Yorkshire* Esquire, murdered two of his own children, at home at his

OWN.

own house, then stabbed his wife into the body, with full intent to have killed her, and then instantly with like fury went from his house, would have killed his childe at Nurse, but was prevented, he was Pressed to death at York the fifth of *March*.

Thomas Percy, Robert Catesby and others in the last yeer of *Queen Elizabeths* Raigh, by the Instigation of certain Jesuits practised with the King of *Spain*, to send a well furnished Army upon *England*, promising him great aide, to entertain them at their arrivall at *Milford-Haven*, and to that end the King promised to send them fifty thousand pound, for Levying of Horse and Foot, and preparation in *England* for them of Ammunition, but when this was in a manner concluded upon, *Queen Elizabeth* died, and the King of *Spain* upon certain knowledge that King *James*. was established, dispatched his Embassadors and Commissioners for *England*, for confirmation of a lasting
Peace

Peace between them, yet nevertheless, the said *Robert Catesby* sent *Thomas Winter* again to the King of *Spain*, to resolicite their former project, but the King answered him? Your old Queen is dead with whom I had Wars; and you have a King with whom I have ever been at Peace and Amity, and for continuance thereof, I have sent my Commissioners, and untill I see what will become thereof, I will not hearken unto any other course whatsoever, when *Winter* returned and made this known unto *Catesby*, *Percey*, and the rest, they began to cast about what might be done of themselves, to the Advance of the *Romane Catholike Religion*, but first they would see the event of the first Parliament, if they would mitigate any former Laws, and try what good the conclusion of Peace with *Spain* would do before they attempted any further, but when they perceived, that neither Parliament, nor publike peace sorted in any part to their desires, and that the peace concluded with

with *Spain*, was rather a more ready means for the law to proceed against them then otherwise, because the peace concerned onely the amity of Christian Princes, for the general good of Christendom, without any particular or private respect; then *Catesby* told the rest he had a devise in his head that should free them and the rest of the Catholicks here in *England* from their oppressors, and when he had found out fit Ministers for execution of his devise, after they had taken oath and Sacrament for secrecy, he told them he had devised the mean to blow up the Parliament-house, by undermining the same, when the King, and Queen, and Prince, and Commons were assembled; which project they presently embraced, and forthwith *Pearcy* hired lodgings close to the Parliament house, and then they appointed Miners, who with great difficulty digged and undermined part of the wall, but after a while they understood that the vault right under the Parliament house was to
be

be let, then *Guido Faukes* hired it, this *Guido Faukes* was of late a Soldier in *Flanders*, and for that purpose sent for, who by consent of the rest changed his name, and was called *John Johnson*, Master *Pearcies* man, after they had hired the Vault, they secretly conveyed into it thirty and six barrels of powder and covered them over with Billets and Faggots.

About ten days before, the Parliament began, and unknown party met with a servant of my Lord *Mounteagles*, and delivered him a letter, charging him speedily to deliver it to my Lord, which he did, when his Lord had read it, and observed the dangerous contents, with a special caveat not to appear the first day of Parliament, he was amazed, and forthwith delivered it to the Earl of *Salisbury* the Kings chief Secretary and Counsellor of State, when the Earl had judiciously observed the strange phrase and tenor thereof, with the terrible threats therein against the whole state, he

acquain-

acquainted the Lord Chamberlain therewith, and then they shewed it to the Lord Admiral, the Earls of *Worcester* and *Northampton*, who instantly consulted what was fittest to be done, omitting neither time, dilligence, nor industry, all which notwithstanding, they could not as yet find out the depth of this mystery, and were therefore much troubled in mind, because the appointed day of Parliament drew near, which was Tuesday the fifth of *November*: the Saturday before, the King being returned from hunting, the said Lord acquainted his Highness with what had past, and when his Majesty had well noted the strange contents of the letter, which purported the suddain ruine of the State, the King said that notwithstanding the slight regard that should be given to scattered Libels, yet this was more quick then was usually in Libels, and willed them to search in all places as well not daily frequented as of usual repair, and as concerning any foreign disturbance or invasion, he well knew

knew the force and preparation of all Christian Nations, and that whatsoever plot and treason was now in hand, it must be performed in some unsuspected place, and by some home-bred Traytors, whereupon new search was made, about the Court and Parliament House, but could not as yet find any thing out worthy their labors, all which labors, all which searches was performed with such silence and discretion, as there rose no manner of suspicion either in Court or City, the Lord Chamberlain whose office it most concerned, never rested day nor night, and the night before the Parliament, as Sir Thomas Knevet with others scouted about the Parliament house, espied a fellow standing in a corner very suspiciously, and asked him his name, and what he was, and what he did there so late, who answered very bluntly his name was John Johnson, Maker Pearces man, and keeper of his lodgings, Sir Thomas Knevet still continued his search in all places, and returning
thither

thither again, found him lingering there still, searched him, and found under his Cloak a dark Lanthorne with a Candle burning in it, and about him other signs of suspicion, that he stood not there for any good, then the Knight entered the Vault, where he found the powder covered with Faggots, and Billots, and then the Lord Chamberlain Commanded the Traytor to be bound, and being now three of the clock in the morning, he went unto the King, and with exceeding joy, told his Majesty the treason was found out, and the Traytor in hold, the King desired to see *Fawkes*, who when he came before the King, used like trayterous speeches, as he did at his first apprehension, affirming he was the onely man to perform this treason: saying it sore vexed him that the deed was not done, and for that time would not confess any thing, touching the rest of the conspirators, but that he himself onely alone was the contriver and practiser of this treason.

Between

Between five and six a clock in the morning, the Councel gave order to the Lord Mayor of *London* to look well to the City, and in very calm manner, to set civil Watch at the City Gates, signifying therewithall that there was a Plot of treason found out, and that the King would not go to Parliament that day, the same day in the afternoon the manner of the treason was by way of Proclamation made known unto the people, for joy whereof there was that night, within the City and about as many Bonfires as the Streets could permit, and the people gave humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for their King and Countries right blessed escape.

Within three days after two other Proclamations were made, signifying unto the people who were the chief Conspirators, with commandement to apprehend *Pearcy* and *Catesby*, and to take them alive if it were possible, which said *Pearcy* and *Catesby* were gone to *Holback* in

in *Warwick-shire*, to meet *Winter*, *Grante* and others; where under pre-
tence of a great hunting, they made
account to raise the Country, and
surprize the Lady *Elizabeth*, from the
Lord *Harrington*, whom they meant
to Proclaim Queen, and in whose
name they meant to take up Arms,
being perswaded that the King, the
Prince and the Duke of *York*, were
at that time blown up in the Parlia-
ment House, but when they found
their Treason was known and pre-
vented, and saw the Kings Forces
round about the house, so as they
could not escape, *Pearcy* and *Cates-
by* very desperately issued out, and
fighting back to back, were both slain
with one Musket-shot.

Saturday the ninth of *November*,
the King went to Parliament, where
in the presence of the Queen, the
Prince, the Duke of *York*, the Em-
bassadors of the King of *Spain*, and
the *Arch-Duke*, and the Lords Spi-
ritual, and Temporal, and Com-
mons of the same, he made a ve-
ry solemne oration, Manifesting
the

the whole Complot of this Treason.

January the nineteenth, a great *Porpoise* was taken alive at *West-ham*, in a little Creek; a mile and a half within the Land, and was presented unto *Francis Goston* Esquire, Chief Auditor of the Imprests, and within a few dayes after, a very great Whale came within eight miles of *London*: whose length was divers times seen above the Water, and the same was judged to be a great deal longer then any Ship in the River.

A few dayes before *Christmas*, the Parliament brok up, and began to sit again the twenty second of *January* being Tuesday, and continued until the twenty seventh of *May* next following; in which Parliament, they gave the King and his Successours, three entire Subsidies, and six Fifteens, and then the Parliament was prorogued, until the eighteenth of *November*; at this time the Clergie gave unto the King and his Successors four entire

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Subsidies, and in this Parliament it was enacted, that the fifth of *November* should be kept Holy day for ever, with preaching, and giving God thanks for his mercy, in preventing that terrible danger, of the late practise by *Piercy* and *Catesby*, with the rest of their wicked Crew, to blow up the Parliament-House.

I. nuary the twenty seventh, at *Westminster* were Arraigned *Thomas Winter*, *Guydo Fawkes*, *Robert Keyes*, and *Thomas Bates*, for plotting to blow up the Parliament-House, Digging in the Mine, taking Oath and Sacrament for secrecie; and *Sir Everard Digby* for being made acquainted with the said Treason, yeelding Assent to it, and taking his corporal oath for secrecy; all which Indictments were proved against them, and by themselves confessed, and thereupon had Judgement given them, to be Drawn, Hanged. and Quartered, their limbs to be set upon the City-Gates, and their heads upon *London-Bridge*; according to which sentence, the thirtieth of

Ianna-

January, Sit *Everard Digby*, *Robert Winter*, *Iohn Graunt*, and *Baites*, at the West end of *Saint Pauls Church*, and the next day after, the other four were executed in the Parliament-yard, and six of the eight acknowledged their guiltiness in this horrible Plot, and dyed very penitently; but *Graunt* and *Keyes* did not so. *Saturday*, the twenty second of *March*, between six and seven a clock in the forenoon, a rumour was sodainly spread throughout the Court and the City of *London*, that for certain, the K. that morning was slain, as he was a hunting in *Okeing-Park*, twenty miles from *London*; which dreadful newes still increased, until nine of the clock, being seconded by infinite suggestions, by reason whereof, it was generally received for truth, and thereupon the Court Gates were kept shut: The Lord Mayor began to set Guard at the City Gates, and to raise the Trained-bands: Sir *William Wade* Lieutenant of the Tower, did the like with his Hamlets, within his liber-

ties, and the Parliament was much amazed: but by eleven of the clock, the joyfull news of the Kings good health was made known in *London* by Proclamation, as it had been at the Court an hour before, whereat the people began to revive their vexed spirits, which till then were wonderously surcharged with hearts grief. This flying newes went three dayes journey into the Countrey before it was surprest.

Friday the twenty eight of *March*, 1606. was Araigned and condemned *Henry Garnet*, Provincial of the *Iesuites* in *England*, for being acquainted with the Gunpowder plot, and concealing the same, for the which he was condemned to be Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered, and his head to be set upon *London-bridge*, and according to that Sentence he was executed the third of *May*, at the West end of *Saint Pauls Church*, where he acknowledged the greatness of his offence, in concealing the Treason; and besought all *Catholikes* to forbear and desist from

from Treason, and all other violent attempts whatsoever, against Kings, and Princes, saying that all such practices were utterly against the Catholike Religion.

The twenty nine, and thirtieth of *March*, the winde was extream violent, so as it caused much Shipwrack upon the coasts of *England*, *France*, and the *Low-Countrys*, brought in the Sea, and drowned much Cattel; and in *Picardie* near *Dyope*, it blew down a steeple which slew fouricore Persons in the fall thereof; in *Flanders*, and up towards *Germany*, there were many Churches, Townes, Wind-mills, and Trees blown down, and the eighth of *June* following, it rained twenty four hours, and the next day there arose great Land-floods, which carried away Mills, Trees, and Houses, made new Currants, where never any was before; it carried away great store of Cattel, Timber, and other things from off Upland-grounds.

The tenth of *June*, Proclamation
K. 3. was

was made for the banishing of all Seminaries, Jesuites, and Roman-Priests.

The fifteenth of *July*, the wife of *Richard Homewood*, of *East Grimstead* in *Suffex* without any known cause, murdered her own three children, and threw them into a Pit, and then cut her own throat likewise.

The twentieth of *January*, it pleased God to send a mighty West-wind, which continued sixteen hours, which brought in the Sea, by reason whereof, and of high Spring-tides, both which encountred the Land-waters, after a great rain, which caused the River of *Severn*, beginning as far as the Mount in *Cornwal*, to overflow her Banks all along on both sides, up into *Somerset-shire*, and *Glocester-shire*: in some places the Water overflowed the Banks three foot, in other places five foot, and some places seven foot, by reason of which suddain inundation, much people and Cattel were drowned, many Churches and Villages borne down, and spoiled, and some

some utterly destroyed, and in *Wales* in several places, it did great harm in manner as aforesaid; the like before was never known.

Maundy Thursday, the second of *April*, there hapned great inundations of water in *Kent*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*; and the seventeenth of *April*, there arose in the City of *Coventry* a most strange and dreadful Inundation.

November the twenty sixth, Proclamation was made concerning the Earl of *Tyrone Terconnel*, and others of *Ireland*, signifying their purpose and practise to exterpit the English Nation out of *Ireland*, and to confer and yield the Kingdom of *Ireland* to the Pope, and *Tyrone*s soliciting forraign Princes to attempt the conquest thereof.

The twentieth of *December*, proclamation was made to apprehend the Lord *Maxwel*, who wounded the Porter, and so brake Prison out of *Edenborough* Castle; this Lord *Maxwel* aided *James Mackdonel* to escape likewise.

December the eighth, began a hard Frost, and continued till the fifteenth of the same, and then thawed; and the twenty second of *December*, it began again to freez very violently, so as some persons went halfe way over upon the ice, and the thirtieth of *December*, many people went quite over in many places, and so continued till the third of *Iannary*, the people passed daily between *London* and the Bank-side at every half Ebb, for the flood removed the ice, and forced the people daily to seek new paths, except onely between *Lambeth* and the Ferry at *Westminster*, by which it became very firme passage, until the great thaw; and from Sunday the tenth of *January*, until the fifteenth of the same, the frost grew extreame, so as the ice became firme, and removed not; and then all sorts of men, women and children went boldly upon the ice in most parts, some shot at pricks, others bowled, and daunced, with other variable pastimes; by reason of which concourre of people, there

were many that set up Booths, and standings upon the ice, as fruit-sellers, victualers, that sold Beer and Wine, shoe-makers, and a Barbers Tent: every of them had fire near unto them: the fifteenth of *January* it began somewhat to thaw, and so continued four dayes together; yet nevertheless, the great ice upon the Thames held firm and passable, and became somewhat smooth, like as in the last great frost in the year 1564. which before were very craggy and uncertain: the nineteenth of *January*, the frost began again, but not so violently, until Sunday the twenty fourth of *January*, and held on until the thirtieth of the same; the first of *February* the ice began to break by little and little, and the next day in the afternoon all the ice was gone, and quite dissolved, so as no sign remained thereof. Many Bridges were spoiled by this frost, and much fowll perished, especially small Birds, which in many places were found frozen to death; this frost was more grievous in *France* and *Ireland*, than in *England*. Feb-

February the ninth, *John Ramsey* Knight, Baron of *Barnes*, Viscount *Hadington*, married *Elizabeth* the eldest daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, the King gave her in marriage, and at dinner he drank to the Bride and the Bridegroom in a fair cup of gold, which he gave him, and with it six hundred pound a year pension out of the Exchequer, to the longest liver of them both; this the King did do, to reward his faithful service, against the dangerous treason of Earl *Gowry* in *Scotland*.

March the tenth, was laid the first stone for the new building of *Algate*, but it was not fully finished till the next year after; this old gate was taken down and finished at the charges of the Citizens.

April the eleventh, *George Jeru* as a Seminary, was drawn to Tyburn, and there executed.

April the eleventh being Monday, the quarter Sessions was held at *Edmonsbury*; and by negligence an Out Malt-house was set on fire, from whence in most strange and sud-

suddain manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farther part of the town, and as it were, left some streets and houses safe, and untouched, the flame flew clear over many houses near unto it, and did much spoil to many fair Buildings farthest off, and ceased not until it had consumed one hundred sixty houses, besides others, and in damage of waters and household goods, to the full value of threescore thousand pound; the King shewed a great deal of kindness to the distressed inhabitants, as in giving them five hundred load of Timber, to repair their houses; as in preferring their best means to raise their general and particular estates, and in giving them a new Charter; the Knights and Gentlemen likewise of the County performed great kindness unto the townsmen, the City of *London* gave freely towards their relief.

April the nineteenth, at *White-Hall* dyed *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*; he dyed suddenly at the Council table.

April

April the twenty ninth proclamation was made, commanding the oath of allegiance to be ministred to all persons that should come from beyond the Seas, onely to distinguish honest Subjects, from traitorous practisers, and not for any point or matter in Religion, all known Merchants and others of honest state and quality, was exempted from taking this oath; this Proclamation was made, by reason that many suspicious persons of base sort came daily from beyond the seas, and refused to take the oath.

June twenty third, *Thomas Garnet* a Jesuite was executed at Tyburn, having favour offered him, if he would have taken the oath of allegiance, which he refused.

This Summer at *Astley* in *Warwickshire*, by reason of the fall of the Church; there was taken up the corps of *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, he was buried the tenth of *October*, 1530. in the twenty second year of the reign of *Henry* the eighth, and albeit he had lain seventy eight years

years in the Earth, yet his Eyes, Hair, and Flesh remained in a manner as if he had been newly buried.

For these five years past, great and manifold Robberies, Spoiles, Piracies, Murders, and Depredations, within the Streights, and elsewhere, have been committed by several Companies of English Pirates, swell upon our own Nation, as others; but especially upon the *Florentines* and *Venetians*, wherewith his Majesty was much grieved, and for that cause published from time to time several Proclamations, denouncing the same offenders to be Rebels, and therewithal gave order for their suppression & apprehension as traitors & Peace breakers; but all this prevailed not, for they still prevailed, persisted and maintained their former villanies; with which offenders there were some English Merchants, who very cunningly underhand used Commerce, Trade, and Traffick for stolen goods, to the great Cherishing of those Malefactors,

factors, and dishonour of this Nation, for redress whereof the King by Proclamation the eighth of *January*, Prohibited from all manner of meddling, or dealing with them upon great penalties; all English Merchants whatsoever, Commanding the Judge of the Admiralty to proceed severely in Justice against all such offenders, and that from him there should be no appeal granted to any person touching the premises: all which notwithstanding the number of Pirates still increased, and did much damage to the English Merchants, and to all other Nations, there were *Hollanders*, and *Easterlings*, that at this time and before became fierce Pirates, and held consort with the English Robbers, viz. *Ward*, *Bishop*, *Sir Francis Verry*, and others: whereupon the King of *Spain* sent certain Ships of War, under the command of *Don Lewis Faxardo*, who very politickly about the middle of *July* came upon them at *Tunis*, & suddenly burned twenty of their ships, lying in Harbour,

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at which time though Captain *Ward* escaped in person, by being then ashore, yet his great strength and riches perished in the fire, with some of his Confederates.

December the two and twentieth, Nineteen Pirates were executed at *Wapping*, some had been in consort with the English Pirates,

Sunday the nineteenth of *February*, when it should have been low water at *London-Bridge*, quite contrary to course, it was then high water, and presently it ebbed almost half an hour, the quantity of a foot, and then suddenly it flowed again, almost two foot higher then it did before, and then ebbed again, until it came to its course almost as it was at first, so that the next flood began in a manner as it should, and kept its due course in all respects, as if there had been no shifting nor alteration of Tydes; all this hapned before twelve a clock in the forenoon, the weather being indifferent calm.

The thirteenth of *June*, the King,
Queen,

Queen and Prince, with many great Lords and others, came to the *Tower* to make trial of the Lions single valour, and to have the Lions skill, a great fierce Bear that had killed a Childe; but the Lyons being tryed by one and one at a time, and lastly by two together which were bred in that open yard, where the Bear was put loose for Combat, yet would none of them assaile him, but fled from him to their Dens; after the first Lyon was put forth, then was there a Stone Horse put into the Bear and Lyon; who when he had gazed upon them a while, fell to grazing, standing in the midst between them both: and whereas at the first there was but two Mastives let in, who fought stoutly with a lion, there was now six Dogs let in; who flew all upon the Stone-horse, being most in their sight at their first entrance, and would soon have wearied the horse to death, but that suddenly, even as the King wisht, there enter'd in three stout Bearwards, who wonderful valiantly rescued the Horse, and

and brought away the Doggs: whilst the Lyon and the Bear stood staring upon them; and the fifth of *July* this Bear according to the Kings Commandment was baited to death by Doggs upon a Stage, and the Mother of the murdered Childe had twenty pounds given her out of the money given by the people to see the death of the Bear.

Robert Allyley, being Arraigned at *Newgate* for felony, stood mute and refused the ordinary tryall; whereupon as the manner is, the Hangman came unto him to binde his hands, but *Allyley* resisted, and with his fist struk him on the face, in the presence of the Judges, who presently remembred, that this prisoner but the last Sessions before was there convicted of Felony, and for the same had obtained the Kings Special Pardon; which Pardons in general, are unto all Persons but onely upon their good behaviour to the King and his subjects; and thereupon the Court gave judgment, that for the blow he gave, his hand

hand should first be cut off: and then his body to be hanged for that fact, for the which he had his pardon, according to which sentence he was presently executed at the Siffions Gate.

Thursday the third of *May*, the *French* Queen was Crowned with all Solemnity in *Paris*, and having been ten years before married to the King, and the next day was murdered in his Coach as he rode through *Paris* by a base villain that stabbed him into the body twice with a long knife, that he dyed instantly, and his body was carried to the *Loover*; presently upon the Kings death, the Queen was made Regent, during her sons minority, viz. *Lewis the thirteenth*. The twentieth of *May*, being Sunday, our King, Queen, and Prince, the Duke of York, the Lady *Elizabeth*, and all the Lords and Ladies of the Court mourned in Black for the death of the French King *Henry the fourth*; and about the end of *June*, was he buried in *Paris*, in as great a Royalty as ever King

King of *France*; upon the murder of this French King, the Lords and Commons of the House of Parliament of *England*, humbly besought the King to have a more especial care than formerly, for the preservation of his Royal Person; and also to the speedy order for the avoiding of Emminent danger and keeping his Subjects in their due obedience; and forthwith, the Commons of the Parliament, for the manifestation of their Alleigance, Love, and Duty, they voluntarily of their own accord took the Oath of Alleigance, and after them the Lords of the Upper-House did so likewise, who ministred the same Oath to all their servants and followers, and such as refused to take oath, were put from their Lords Services; and the Bishops in the Convocation-house, ordained that every Bishop in their several visitations, should minister the same Oath unto all their Clergie; which they performed accordingly, this oath was also ministred to others as followeth, according to
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the Tenor of a special Statute made this Session of Parliament that in behalf.

The fourth of *June* Proclamation was made, commanding all *Romane* Priests and Jesuites, and Seminaries, to depart this Kingdom, by the fourth day of *July* next, and not to return upon pain of the severity of the Law; also by this Proclamation, the King straitly commands all Recusants to return home to their dwellings, and not to come within 10 miles of the Court, without special licence, but to depart from *London*, and the Court by the last day of this month, and to remain confined according to the tenor of the Statute in that behalf provided.

Presently after that, the Oath of Allegiance was ministred unto all officers, *Attorneyes* and *Clerks*, belonging to any of the Courts at *Westminster* Hall and the *Exchequer*, and unto all *Advocates*, and *Proctors* of the *Spiritual Courts*; this Oath was also administred unto all Lawyers, in the *Inns of Court*, and *Chancery*, and

unto

unto all Students and Schollers in both the Universities.

The appointed time now drew neer, for Prince *Henry* to be created Prince of *Wales*, and upon Thursday the last of *May*, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen being accompanied with 54 several Companies of Citizens of *London* in several Barges, bearing armes distinguished by their proper Ensignes. Banners and streamers in warlike manner, and therewithal plentifully furnished with several sorts of excellent Musick, and had also to entertain the Prince divers pleasant and ingenious trophies upon the water, all which in comely order went to *Chelsea*, the Lord Mayor as Admiral going formost, where from nine a clock in the morning, till three in the afternoon, they attended the coming of the Prince, who could not come sooner by reason of the low Ebb; at which time the King came from *Richmond*, being very honourably accompanied and attended, and from *Chelsea* the Lord Mayor and Citizens, conducted

ed his Highness into the Court at *White Hall*, as they returned from *Chelsea*, the Citizens led the way, and the Lord Mayor followed them, going alwaies next the Princes-Barge, to see this joyful sight; the people for seven miles space, swarmed on both sides the River, and the Thames was covered with Boates, Barges, and Lighters, full fraught with men, women, and children; and upon Sunday the third of *June*, the King made twenty five Knights of the Bath, and the next day the King crowned the Prince his eldest son, *Henry Prince of Wales*, in the great Chamber at *Westminster*, being performed with great magnificence and solemnity, and with full consent of all the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons of the Parliament, being all there present, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, were also present at this creation, the Princes titles were then proclaimed, Viz. *Henry Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwal, and Rotheser, and Earl of Chester*, in honour of this creation

ation: there was the next night at the Court, a most rich and Royal mask of Ladies, viz. the Queen, the Lady *Elizabeth*, daughter to our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lady *Arrabella*, the Countess of *Arundel*, the countess of *Darbie*, the Countess of *Effex*, the Countess of *Dorset*, the Countess of *Montgomery*, the Vicecounts of *Haddington*, the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, the Lady *Elizabeth Guilford*, the Lady *Katherine Peter*, the Lady *Winter*, the Lady *Windsor*, and upon *Wednesday* in the afternoon, in the Tilt-yard, there were divers Earls, Barons, and others, being in rich and glorious Armour, having most costly caparisons, wonderful richly embroidered, with pearl, gold, and silver, the like habillements for horses were never seen before, presented their several ingenious trophies before the King, Queen, and Prince, and then ran a tilt; where there was a world of people assembled to behold them, and that night there were other triumphs upon the water, with ships of war,

war, and Gallies fighting one against another, and against a great Castle builded upon the Water, and after these battels then an hours space, there were many strange and variable fire-works in the Castle, and in the ships and Gallies.

This year the King builded a most stately ship for War, being in all respects the greatest and goodliest ship that ever was made in *England*, and this glorious ship the King gave to his sonne *Henry Prince of Wales*, the Prince named it after his own dignity, and called it the Prince.

The seventh of *December*, *John Roberts* a *Benedickt Monk*, sometime a Provincial of the *Benedictans* in *England*, and *Thomas Summers* a Seminary, were condemned at *Newgate*, and hanged at *Tyburn*; they having been before sundry times taken and banished, and yet presumed to return again, and here to practice against King and State.

Upon *Newyears-day* at night, the *Prince of Wales* being accompanied with twelve others, viz. Two Earls, three Her

three Barons, five Knights, and two Esquires ; they performed a very stately masks, in which was an excellent Scene, ingenious Speeches, and rare Songs ; and with great variety of most delicate Musick.

The twentieth of *April*, 1611. Sir *Thomas Overbury* was committed to the Tower, and died there the fifteenth of *September*, next following.

May the thirteenth, being *Munday* in *Whitsun* week, at *Windsor* were enstalled Knights of the Garter, *Prince Charles*, Duke of *York*, Son to our Sovereign Lord the King, and *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, and *Robert Viscount Rochester*.

Wednesday, the eighteenth of *March*, 1611. *Bartholomew Legate*, an obstinate Heretick, and a strong Arian, was burned in *Smithfield*; and the eleventh of *April* following, viz. *Edward Wightman*, another perverse Heretick, having refused more favour than he could desire or deserve, was burned at *Lichfield*; this Heretick would have made the peo-

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ple believe that he himself was the Holy Ghost, and immortal; with other vilde opinions not fit to be mentioned amongst Christians.

May the twenty ninth, 1612. *Richard Newport*, and *William Scot* Seminaries, were executed at *Tyburn*.

June the twenty fifth, *Robert Carliel*, and *James Edwin*, were executed for murdering *John Turner* Fencer. And the twenty seventh of *June*, the Lord *Sanguire* was arraigned at the Kings-Bench-Bar, for conspiring and hiring the said two persons to kill the said *Turner*; the Lord confessed the Indightment, and was executed upon a Gibbet, the 29 of *June* at *Westminster*.

In the months of *October*, *November* and *December*, there happened great winds, violent storms, and tempests, which caused much shipwrack upon the Ocean, in Havens and Rivers, and did great damage upon the land; & the next Spring extraordinary Rain fell, even till Saint *James-tide*: And yet upon the
humble

humble and hearty prayers of the people in all Churches, it pleased Almighty God to send a more plentiful Harvest, than had been in many years before.

Friday, the sixteenth of October, 1612. at eleven a clock at night, arrived at *Gravesend* the most illustrious young Prince *Frederick*, the fifth of that name, *Count Palatine* of the *Reyne*, being very princely attended; he was received by *Sir Lewis Lewknor*, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies, whom the King had sent before to attend the coming of the Prince: upon knowledge of his arrival, the King sent speedily the Duke of *Lennox*, with other Earls and Barons, to signify his hearty welcome; and the next *Sunday* they accompanied the *Palgrave* by Barge, from *Gravesend* to *White-hall*, where Prince *Charles*, Duke of *York* received him at his first landing, and brought him up into the great Banqueting-house, where he was entertained by the King, Queen, *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*.

The twenty ninth of *October*, the *Palsgrave* dined at *Guild-Hall*, and the chief nobility of the Land; where he had presented unto him a rich *Bason* and *Eure*, and two *Livery-Pots*, richly engraven, and richly gilded.

Friday the sixth of *October*, died the most noble and hopeful Prince *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*; he was royally buried in the *Chappel-Royal* at *Westminster* the seventh of *December*.

Upon *Saint Thomas* day, the *Palsgrave* and *Grave Maurice* were elected *Knights* of the *Garter*; and upon *Sunday* the seventh of *February*, the *Palsgrave* and *Grave Maurice* were enstalled at *Windsor*.

The fourteenth of *February* being *Shrove-Sunday*, the Lady *Elizabeth* was married to the *Palsgrave*, in as most royal manner as ever *Princes* were, with masking, tilting, and turnament, and many rare shows both by Land and Water, where the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* of *London*, in behalf of the *City* and themselves,

*Remarkable Passages.*The Life and Reign of
King CHARLS.Anno.
1600.

CHARLS, the second Son of King James, was born the nineteenth day of *November*, in the year 1600. During his Infancy, he was of a very sickly constitution, and at his birth, so unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatched in haste; but as he grew in years, he did grow into strength.

1602.

Being two years old, he was created Duke of *Albany*, Marquess of *Ormond*, Earl of *Rosse*, and Baron of *Ardmanock*.

1603.

On the twenty sixth of *March*, King James had news that Queen *Elizabeth* was dead, by Sir *Robert Cary*, for which good news this young D. of *Albany* was afterwards committed to the charge and governance

nance of Sir Robert Cary's Lady.

On the seventh of June 1604. he 1604.
was created Duke of York; and in
the sixth year of his age, 1606. he 1606.
was taken from the charge of the
women: Master Thomas Murrey, a
Scot by Nation, was made his Tutor;
he profited exceedingly in the know-
ledge of good letters.

In the 11 year of his age was he 1611.
made Knight of the Garter, and in
the year following he lost his Bro-
ther Prince Henry, whom he imme-
diately succeeded in the Dukedom of
Cornwall.

On the third of November, 1616. 1616.
he was created Prince of Wales, and
Earl of Chester and Flint.

And on the eighteenth of Febru- 1622.
ary, 1622. attended with the Duke
of Buckingham, Sir Francis Costing-
ton, and Master Endimion Porter, he
being disguised, took ship at Dover,
arrived at Bulloign in France; and
having casually had a sight of Lady
Hennaretta Mariah, at a Mask
at Paris, he rode Post from

thence to the Court of *Spain*.

On the seventh of *March*, he arrived at *Madrid*; and the King of *Spain* being informed by Count *D. Olivares*, what a hazzardous adventure he had taken to have a sight of the *Infanta*, he had that Royal entertainment given him, which a Princely Tutor might expect; and by his Courtly and gallant behaviour, did win much on the affections of the *Infanta*; and the Articles of the Marriage were agreed upon; but the Pope protracting time, and there being no hope of the Restitution of the *Palatinate*, which was one of the greatest occasions of his Journey; having desired leave to return, he, with much danger, arrived at *Portsmouth* on the fifth day of *October*, 1623.

The treaty with *Spain* being not now likely to proceed, it was now thought fit to negotiate a Marriage with the Princess *Hennaretta Maria* the youngest Daughter of *France*, which in the year 1624. was carried on by the Earl of *Holland*, and afterwards

terwards concluded by the Earl of *Carlile*, and King *James* did seem to be exceedingly well pleased with it.

On the year following, *March* 1624 the seventh, King *James* died at *Thebalds*; and immediately afterwards Prince *Charls* was proclaimed at the Court-Gate, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland. The Funerals of the deceased King were celebrated on the seventh of *May*; and presently afterwards were the Esponsals of King *Charls* with the Lady *Hennaresta Mariah*, who on the twelfth of *June* landed at *Dover*; the King, being then at *Canterbury*, did meet her the next day at *Dover*: His first complement unto her was, That he would be no longer Master of himself, than he was a Servant to her. And this love he continued to the last hour of his life; for on the day before his unfortunate end, his Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, with the Duke of *York*, being with much ado permitted to come unto him; he desired the Lady *Elizabeth* to

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assure

assure her Mother, if ever she again did see her, that his thoughts had never strayed from her, and that his affections should be the same to the last.

On the *Thursday* following, they came from *Gravesend* to *White-hall*, with a very great company of Lords and Ladies, and the Great Guns from the Ships, and the Tower of *London* did thunder forth their gratulations as she passed by them.

On *Saturday* the 18 of *June*, there was a Parliament assembled, but the Plague growing hot, it was adjourned to *Oxford*, where the King did put them in mind as before of a necessity of putting forth his Fleet in the pursuance of the war, in which they had ingaged his Father; but they began now to quarrel at the greatness of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and laid something to his charge in reference to the death of his Father; whereupon the King expecting monies to advance the affairs of the Kingdom, and not ac-
cusations

cusations against those who were then the principal Ministers of state dissolved the Parliament.

The Contagion raging in *London*, *Michaelmas* Term was ordered to be kept at *Redding*, and special Instructions were given to the Judges, to put in execution the statutes against Recusants.

On the second of *February*, the solemnities of his Coronation were celebrated. And a Parliament was called again on the sixth of the same month; where the King demanding a supply for monys, and representing that, in the year before, the Fleet miscarried at *Cuzix* for want of it: Master *Clement Cook*, Son to the Lord *Cook*, stood up, and said, It was better to dye by a forein Enemy, than to be destroyed at home; at which most insolent words the King was much troubled; and instead of satisfaction, hearing of a Declaration that was then contriving by some busie heads, he dissolved that Parliament also.

This year the King of *France* seized

1626.

zed on all the English ships, which lay at *Burdeaux*, and other places, and then began an open war against *England*: wherefore in the year following, the Duke of *Buckingham*, with ten of the Navy-Royal, and ninety Merchant-men, set sail from *Portsmouth*, and landed at the Isle of *Rhee*, from whence in *September* following, he was beaten off with the loss of 2000 common Souldiers, and fifty Officers.

1628. The Rochellers having solicited the King of *England*, whom they found to be powerful at Sea, for his assistance; the King called another Parliament on the seventeenth of *March*, where a bill being drawn up again Tunnage and Poundage, which the King by no means would condescend unto; the Parliament was adjourned the twentieth of *Decemb.* In the mean time the Duke of *Buckingham* being ready again to set sail from *Portsmouth*, was killed by *John Felton*, a discontented Officer of the last years Army, who for that offence was hanged up in chains, near unto the

the place where the murder was committed.

The Duke being slain, the Earl of *Lindsey* was chosen Admiral, who found the Haven of *Rochel* so strongly barred, that it was impossible for his Ships to force their way, and give relief unto the besieged, who thereupon submitted to their King without delay.

In the year 1629. a peace was concluded betwixt *England* and the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*;

The Parliament called in the year before, was dissolved by the King, who extreamly complained against the carriages of some men in the House of Commons; who being examined by the Lord Treasurer, were sent, some of them to the *Tower*, some to the *Gate-house*, and some to the *Fleet*.

Charles-James, eldest Son to the King, was born at *Greenwich*, *May* the thirteenth, and dyed almost as soon as he was born, being first Christened by one of the Kings Chaplains.

Doctor

1630. Doctor *Layton*, a Scotch-man, having wrote a Book, inciting the people to kill all the Bishops, had his nose slit, his ear cropt, and was stigmatized in the forehead.

Peter Paul Rubin, the famous Painter, having made overtures for a peace with *Spain*, the said peace was afterwards proclaimed, November the twenty seventh, 1630. In which it was articulated, that the King of *Spain* should use all his power and interest with the Emperour for the restitution of the Palatinate, to the King of *Bohemia*.

Charles, Duke of *Cornwall* by birth, was born at Saint *Jamfes*, May 29. 1630.

1631. On the twenty fifth of *April*, the Earl of *Castle-haven*, being arraigned at the *Kings-Bench-Bar*, and found guilty of Rape and Sodomy, was by his Peers condemned, and executed on the Tower Hill the fourteenth of *May* following.

On the fourth of *November*, the Queen was delivered of her eldest Daughter, who was baptized *Mary*.

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The Church of Saint *Pauls* was this year begun to be repaired; and on the second of *December*, the King was visited with the small-pox. 1632.

May the thirteenth, the King went to *Scotland*, attended with a gallant train; and on the tenth of *June*, he was crowned at *Edenborough*; and on the twentieth of *July* returned safe to the Queen at *Greenwich*. 1633.

This year the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, Doctor *Abbot* died; and Doctor *Land* then Bishop of *London* succeeded in his place.

On the thirteenth of *October*, the Queen was delivered of her third Son, who was baptized *James*; and on the twenty fourth of the same month was created Duke of *York*. Orders were sent into *Scotland* for the observing of the Church-Discipline as in *England*, which was the occasion of great tumults, and the sad war that followed.

The Dutch this year began to incroach upon his Majesties Dominions by Seas, which was defended by *Grotius* 1634.

Grotius in his Book intituled *Mare Liberum*, and answered by Master *Selden* in his Book intituled *Mare Clausum*.

Writs being issued out to raise money for a certain number of Ships to be set forth, for the defence of the Nation, which then was called Ship-mony: some of the discontented members of the former Parliament were absolutely against it; and it begat a great quarrel.

1635. On the sixth of *March*, 1635. *William Juxon*, Bishop of *London*, was made Lord-Treasurer.

On the eighth of *January*, the Lady *Elizabeth* was born, who survived her Father, but dyed with hearts grief not long afterwards.

1636. In *September*, the Earl of *Arun- del* was sent Ambassadour extraordinary to the Emperour.

This year, 1636. Master *Prin*, Doctor *Bastwick*, and Master *Burton*, in the month of *June*, were sentenced in the High Commission-Court, and ordered to be banished, &c.

Master *Hamden* refusing to pay Ship-

Ship-mony, sentence passed against him by twelve of the Judges, who absolutely declared for the legality of it; only Judge *Hutton*, and Judge *Crook* dissented.

On the twenty third of *June*, 1637. the Book of Common-Prayer being begun to be read in *Scotland*, according to the Kings orders, there began a great uproar, all the Churches protesting absolutely against it; whereupon, by the Kings Command, a Proclamation was published, and severe penalties to be inflicted on the contemners of it; but nothing would prevail; whereupon the Marquess *Hambleton* was sent down to *Scotland*, and a treaty there was, but it took no effect; for, during the said treaty, the Scots had provided all things necessary for war, and not long afterward Episcopacy was there totally abolished.

This year, on the seventeenth of *March*, the Queen was delivered of a Daughter, who at the Font received the name of *Anne*.

This year there was great contestation

testations in *Scotland* two Petitions were presented against the Common-Prayer-Book. Proclamations were made at *Edenborough*; and several places, for preventing of disorders, but to no effect; for the Covenanters every where began to raise Arms, impose Taxes, seize on the Kings Castles, and prepare for war, having chosen *David Leslie*, an old Souldier, for their General.

On the latter end of *October*, the Queen Mother came into *England*, which many people looked upon as a fore-runner of mischief.

1639.

On the seventeenth of *March*, 1639. the King set forth against the Scots, attended with a Royal Army. And on the seventeenth of *June*, a general Accord was made at *Barwick*, upon which the King presently disbanded his forces, and returned to *London*, whither he was no sooner come, but the Scots did openly protest against the Pacification, and retained the Officers of the Army in pay: hereupon the King was enforced to call for the Lord Lieutenant

nant out of *Ireland*, whom not long afterwards he created Earl of *Strafford*.

The Bishop of *Canterbury* reviving the ancient Ceremonies, was looked upon as addicted too much to the Religion of *Rome*.

On the thirteenth of *August*, 1640. 1640. another Parliament assembled; and the King finding that they had no desire to assist him with money to advance against the Scots, but were ready to comply with them, he dissolved that Parliament, to the great grief both of City, and Country.

July the eighteenth, the Queen was delivered of a Son, who was baptized *Henry*.

On the twentieth of *August*, the King marched towards the North in his own person, having received some large contributions from the Clergy, and a very considerable number of the Gentry. At *Amwick* he understood of a defeat given by General *Lesly* to a party of his, consisting of 3000 foot, and
1200

1200 Horse, that Sir *Jacob Ashley* had deserted *Newcastle*, and that the Scots had imposed a tax of 350 pound a day on the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and 300 pound a day on the County of *Northumberland*, which sad news did much afflict him.

On the twenty fourth of *Septemb.* the Lords being assembled with the King at *York*, it was resolved, that a Parliament should be called on the third of *November* following: In the mean time the English, to gain a cessation of Arms, were enforced to yield to the Scots unreasonable propositions. This Parliament, by reason of the long Sessions of it, called the long Parliament, being met; *Master Prin*, *Master Burton*, and *Doctor Bastwick*, were released of their Imprisonment, having great damages allowed them.

The Earl of *Strafford*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Bishop Wren*, were impeached of High-treason, & sent to the *Tower*. Sir *Francis Windbank*, and the Lord *Finch* fled beyond

yond the Seas, and most of the Judges, who had declared themselves for ship-mony, were voted Delinquents. Judge *Barkely* was arrested by the Usher of the Black-Rod for High-Treason, as he sat on the Kings Bench.

On the two end twentieth of *March*, 1641. the tryal was of the Lord *Strafford*, which continued many dayes; and having said as much for himself as man could speak, and the King himself interceding for him, it made his cause the worse; and on *Wednesday*, the twelfth of *May*, he was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. 1641.

On the second of *May*, the Lady *Mary* was married to the Prince of *Orange* with great solemnity:

Three hundred thousand pounds was ordered for the *Scotch* Army to send them out of *England*, to which they were a charge unsupportable.

The Parliament adjourned from the eighth of *September* to the twentieth of *October*; and on the tenth of *August*

August the King went to *Scotland*, and came back to *London* on the beginning of *November* following.

About the latter end of *October*, brake out the barbarous and inhumane Rebellion in *Ireland*, where above two hundred thousand persons were most barbarously murdered.

1642. On the fourth of *January*, 1642, the King attended with divers Gentlemen, came into the house of Commons, and seating himself in the Speakers Chair, demanded five members of the House to be delivered to him, whose names were Sir *Ar. Hazelrig*, *Master Denzill Hollis*, *Master Pim*, *Mr. Hamden*, & *M. Strong*; but finding they were not there, he went into his Coach for *London*, being informed they were fled thither; and made Proclamation for their apprehension, which the Commons voted illegal and scandalous.

In *February* the King and Queen went to *Canterbury* with the Princess, wife to the Prince of *Orange*; the Queen understanding that the House intended

intended to charge her with Treason, went along with the Princess her Daughter into *Holland*. Much about this time the Bishops were quite voted down.

The King coming back to *Greenwich*, went afterwards towards *York*; in the mean time the Parliament doth seize upon the Magazine at *Hull*; and Regiments of Horse and Foot are listed; and the Earl of *Essex* appointed to be General; the noise of whose preparations, doth hasten the King from *York* to *Nottingham*, where he set up his Standard, and much encrease his Forces, as he marcheth. And on *Sunday, October* the twenty third, was the great Battel fought at *Edge-hill*, the fight terrible, and five thousand slain upon the place: He afterwards marcheth towards *London*, and at *Brainford*, defeateth a Regiment of the Parliaments; but finding how numerous the Earl of *Essex* Army was, that lay betwixt *Brainford* and *London*, he retired to his Winter-quarters at *Oxford*.

On

1643. On the latter end of *February*, 1643. the *Queen*, who had been accused of pawning the *Jewels* of the *Crown*, came to him, and brought great supplies of *Powder*, *Arms*, and *Ammunition*. The ensuing *Summer* made the *King* Master of the *North* and *West*; some few places only excepted. The *Earl of Newcastle* had cleared all beyond the *Trent*, but *Hull*; and *Prince Rupere*, and *Prince Maurice* had reduced *Bristol*, *Exeter*, and all the *Towns* of any importance in the *West*, *Pool*, *Lime* and *Plimouth* excepted; but making some stay to reduce *Glocester*, the *Siege* was raised by the *Earl of Essex*; and on the twentieth of *September*, the famous *Battel* of *Newbury* was fought, where many were slain on both sides, and on the next day *Prince Rupert* followed the *Rear* of the *Earl of Essex* Army almost as far as *Reading*.

1644. The *K.* being come to *Oxford*, he summoned a *Parliament*, which appeared on the two and twentieth day of *January*; and on the sixteenth of

of the same month the Scots Army entred *England*, consisting of eighteen thousand foot, and two thousand horse; at this time *Newark* being besieged by Sir *John Meldrum*, with an Army of seven thousand, Prince *Rupert*, with four thousand horse, and one thousand foot, doth raise the siege: not long afterwards *Latham-house* was relieved by him.

The Queen went from *Oxford* to the West of *England*, April 16. where, at *Exeter*, she was delivered of a Daughter *Henretta*, who, not long afterwards, did follow her into *France*, where she still remains: on the year before, she was brought to bed of a Daughter at *Oxford*, whose name was *Katharine*, and died almost as soon as it was born.

The King having given a defeat to Sir *William Waller* at *Cropredy-Bridge*, advanced after the Earl of *Essex*, and followed him so close, that at last he forced him into *Cornwall*; his horse taking the advantage of the night, made a shift to escape, but the foot came to capitulation,

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and

and delivered up their Arms and Artillery, there being nine thousand Arms, and forty nine pieces of excellent brass Ordnance. The King made such a stay in *Cornwall*, that before he could return to *Oxford*, the Earl of *Essex* was again in the head of an Army, seconded by the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *William Waller*; and at *Newbury* again there was a very hot incounter in which both sides drew off by degrees, and the Parliaments side had the better of it.

Prince *Rupert* having marched from *Latham-house* to *York*, some certain months before, there was a terrible fight at *Marston-Moore* between the army of the Prince *Rupert*, and the forces of the Parliament, where multitudes being slain, there was three thousand taken prisoners, twenty pieces of Ordnance, and a considerable number of Officers: not long afterwards *York* was surrendered, and Collonel *Brown* at *Abingdon* performed remarkable service.

1645.

On the first of *January* 1645. Sir
John

John Hotham was executed on the *Tower-hill* for betraying his trust, and on the next day, his Son followed the same fortune.

On the tenth of *January*, the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* voted guilty of High-Treason, was brought unto the Scaffold on *Tower-hill*, where his head at one blow was severed from his shoulders by the hands of the executioner.

The Town of *Taunton* held out gallantly against the Kings party, *Pomfret* was relieved by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, the Treaty at *Uxbridge* took no effect: the Earl of *Essex* being thought to be too mild, the Lord *Fairfax* is made Captain General of the Parliaments forces; in the mean time the Kings forces, who had taken the field not long before, do range up and down the Countreys, and having relieved *Chester*, they faced *Leicester*, and presently after began to storm it: the Kings Cannons playing upon the Town a whole day and a night, many breaches were made, and the con-

restation was carryed on with much resolution on both sides; in some breaches they came to the push of pike; on *Saturday* they entred the Town, where much treasure was taken, and in hot blood many were put to the sword.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, who (as I have said) was wholly made General in the place of the Earl of *Essex*, hearing this, advanced from *Gilling* to *Naseby*; where, observing great bodies of horse to appear on the hills near *Harborough*, he ordered the Army to rendezvouze near to *Naseby*, to which places the royal Army made their approaches.

Saturday, the fourteenth of *June*, both Armies ingaged; the King having the better at the first: for Prince *Rupert* had routed one wing of the Parliaments horse, and followed the chace at *Marston-Moor* so unadvisedly, that he left the whole body of the foot open to the other wing, who giving them a gallant charge, did put the whole Army to an absolute rout, and made themselves Masters of the
Kings

Kings Camp, Carriage and Cannon, and of his Cabinet also, where many Letters were found, which the Parliament afterwards published.

After this *Leicester* was immediately reduced, and General *Fairfax*, marching into the West, defeated the Lord *Goring*, and became Master of all the Garrisons in the West; and, for a conclusion of all, had the City of *Bristol* surrendred unto him; at the same time, there being no hope of relief, *Pomfret*, and *Scarborough*, and *Carlisle*, and some other Garrisons in the North, did yield themselves unto the mercy of the Parliament, and *Basing-house*, which a long time had been besieged, was stormed and taken by Lieutenant General *Cromwell*.

A great defeat was given to the Lord *Hopton*, at *Terrington*, and the same fortune attended Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* at *Sherburn*: all being lost in the West, the Prince of *Wales* found the opportunity to convey himself into *France*.

The King marching toward
M 3 *Chester*,

Chester which was then besieged by *Sir William Brereton*, and *Collonel Jones* was pursued in the way, and charged in the front by the besiegers, routed at *Boulton-heath*, where the *Lord Bernard Stuart* was killed upon the place, the last of the three Brethren that had lost their lives in their Princes quarrel.

After this the King returned to *Oxford*, and was so much incensed against his two Nephews, *Prince Rupert* and *Maurice*, for delivering up such places of great importance in the West; the loss of *Bristol* did most of all perplex him, who thereupon, when *Prince Rupert* and his Brother *Maurice* returned to *Oxford*, did command them to be disarmed, and would not suffer them to walk the streets with their swords by their sides, as they had done formerly, though afterwards they were restored again to all appearances of favour.

1646. In the twenty first of *March*, *Sir Jacob Astley* was beaten at *Donnington* near unto *Stow* in the *Wold*, in the which

which fight himself was taken prisoner, and the Kings hopes quite lost.

Wherefore, on the twenty seventh of *April*, he left the City of *Oxford* in a disguise, and on the fourth of *May*, did put himself into the hands of the Scots at *Newark*, who carried him to *Newcastle*, which occasioned the surrender of *Oxford* to the Lord *Fairfax* on the twenty fourth of *June* following.

On the fifteenth of *July*, Prince *Rupert* went for *France*, and Prince *Maurice* to the *Hague*.

In the midst of *August*, or thereabouts, the Scots sold the King for the sum of two hundred thousand pounds in ready mony, the Commissioners sent by the House to receive him, did bring him to *Holmby*.

On the fourteenth of *September*, the Earl of *Essex* died.

In the month of *February*, the Scots abandoned *Newcastle*, and the Parliament voted the Army to disband, those only excepted who were reserved for the subduing of *Ireland*; there began now to be some

1647.

contestations in the House betwixt the Presbyterian and Independant party; and the Parliament began to find that they had not the Army so much at their devotion as they conceived.

On the fourth of *June*, Cornet *Joyce* carryed away the King from *Holmby*, and brought him to *Newmarket*; on the twenty eighth of *June* he was brought to *Hatfield*, and from thence to *Causam*; where, after much importunity, his children were permitted to come unto him, at whose sight he was very joyful.

On the seventh of *August*, the Lord *Fairfax*, and his victorious Army, did ride in triumph thorow the City of *London*; a little before this, there were eleven of the members of Parliament impeached, and Major General *Maffey*, and Collonel *Poyntz* abandoning the guarding of the City, did fly over into *Holland*.

From *Causam Lodge*, the King was removed to *Hampton-Court*; where, being terrified with the apprehension of some dangers, he put himself
into

into the power of Col. *Hammond* in the Isle of *Wight*, who secured him in *Cariabrook*-Castle: during his restraint, in this place he wrote that excellent Book intituled *Icon Basilicon*. Propositions were here sent unto him by both Houses of Parliament, as had been before at *Newcastle*, and *Holmby-house*, to which he returned the same answer as he did then.

The Parliament voted on the third of *January*, that no more addresses should be made unto his Majesty. 1648.

February the twenty first, *Judge Jenkins* was brought unto the Bar of the House, for which he was fined a thousand pound; and a charge was voted to be brought in against him.

The Welch being up in Arms to the number of eight thousand foot, and four hundred horse, were defeated by *Collonel Horton*.

There were several insurrections in *Kent*, *Cornwall*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge-shire*, and other places. There was a sharp incounter at

Maidstone betwixt the Kentish forces, and those of the Parliaments; the fight continued six hours, at the last, the town was taken, and 1400 prisoners with good store of booty.

The Sea-men revolt and refuse to serve the Earl of *Warwick*; the Earl of *Holland* riseth in Arms with the Lord *Francis*, brother to the Duke of *Buckingham*; the Lord *Francis* was killed about *Kingstone*, and the Earl of *Holland* flying to *St. Needs*, was taken by Col. *Scroop*, and sent prisoner to *Warwick-Castle*.

Sir *John Owen* is taken prisoner in *Wales*; the Kentish being scattered, did put themselves in the town of *Colchester*, which being strongly besieged by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, did yield upon composition. Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle* were there shot to death; and the noble *L. Capel* was reserved for the scaffold, where he looked death in the face with an undaunted magnanimity.

The Marriners that revolted being discontented that Prince *Rupert*, and Prince *Maurice* were there Admirals
fell

fell off with the greatest part of their ships, and return again to the Earl of *Warwick*.

Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, having reduced *Wales*; and the three Captains that were the ring-leaders, having yielded themselves, whose names were *Lawghorn*, *Poyer* and *Powel*, two whereof were afterwards shot to death; he marched against the Scots in *Lancashire*, who, although they were formidable in their numbers, yet he discomfits them, takes all their Foot, Cannon, Arms, Ammunition; the Duke did tender himself prisoner to the Lord *Gray*, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and Lieutenant General *Middleton* were both taken prisoners.

Following this blow, Liev. Gen. *Cromwell* advanced into *Scotland*, & suppressed all those that did there oppose him, and had the towns of *Barwick* & *Carlisle* delivered to him.

In the mean time the Parliament recall the Votes of no addresses to the King, and ordered that a personal treaty should be at *Newport*, in the

the Isle of *Wight*, but the Commissioners sent thither, spent so much time before they drew towards a conclusion, that they gave the Officers of the Army, the opportunity to frame a Remonstrance; in which it was declared, that the King was the sole cause of all that bloodshed which had been in the Kingdom, and nothing could be more expedient, than to bring him to the barr of Justice; in pursuance whereof, some of the Officers having seized upon his person, did bring him over to *Hurst-Castle* in *Hampshire*, and from thence, by degrees, to *Windsor*, and at last to *Westminster*.

In the mean time, the Army having purged the House of all those Members, whom they conceived to be opposite to them, they did erect a High-Court of Justice, Serjeant *Bradshaw* being chosen to be President of it.

On *Saturday, January* the twentieth, his Majesty was brought from the Palace of Saint *James* unto *Westminster-hall*; where, being brought

brought up into the Court, he was no sooner sate, but the Lord President told him, that they were assembled by the authority of the Commons of *England*, to proceed to his tryal, for betraying the trust reposed in him by the people, and commanded his charge to be read, which was to this effect.

“ That being admitted King of
“ *England*, and intrusted with a limited power to govern according to
“ the laws for the good of the people
“ out of a wicked design to hold up a
“ tyrannical power to overthrow the
“ peoples rights, he the said *Charles*
“ *Stuart*, hath traiterously and maliciously levied war against the Parliament, particularly on or about
“ the 13 of *June*, 1642. at *Beverley*,
“ and on the 24. of *August*, at *Nottingham*, where he set up his Standard of war; and on the 23 of *October*, at *Edge-hill*, and at many other
“ times in other places: by which
“ cruel and unnatural war by him levied, much innocent blood hath
“ been spilt, much treasure wasted,
“ and

“and some parts of the land spoiled
“event to delolation, by which, and
“by granting Commissions to the
“Prince his Son, it appeareth that
“the said *Charls Stuart* is the au-
“thor and contriver of the said un-
“natural war, and thereby guilty of
“all the murders and treasons com-
“mitted in the said war, for the
“which he is impeached, as a Tyrant,
“Traitor, and Murtherer; and it was
“desired, that he may answer the
“premises, that such proceedings
“and sentences may be had upon
“him as are agreeable to Justice.

Lord President. *Sir, you heard
your Charge read, and it is desired,
that in the behalf of the Commons
of England, you do put in your answer
to it.*

King. I would know by what
power I was called hither, I was, not
long ago, in the *Isle of Wight*,
how I came thither, it is too long to
relate, I would know by what law-
ful Authority I was brought from
thence; and when I know that I shall
answer. Remember, I am your King,
and

and what sins you bring upon your heads, and think well upon it ; I say, think well upon it, before you go from one sin to a greater ; I will not betray my trust, by answering to a new and unlawful Authority.

Lord President. If you had been pleased to have observed what had been hinted to you, you would have known by what Authority it is, by that Authority, which Authority requires you in the name of the people of England, by which you are Elected King to answer them.

King. Sir, I deny that.

Lord President. If you acknowledge not the Authority of the Court, they must proceed.

King. Let me know by what Authority I am called hither. I stand more for the priviledge of my people, than any that is seated here.

Lord President. The Court desires to know whether this is all you will answer.

King. I do desire that you would give me, and all the World satisfaction

faction in this; It is no slight thing you are about; I am sworn to God for the peace of my Country, and therefore you may do well, first, to satisfy God, and afterwards the World, by what Authority you do this; There is a God in Heaven that will call you, and all that gives you power, to account.

Lord President. *The Court expects your final Answer, you desire satisfaction of their Authority, It is by Gods Authority, and that's our present work.*

King. That which you have said satisfies no reasonable Man.

Lord President. *That is in your apprehension, We that are your Judges think it reasonable.*

The President commanded the K. to be taken away, who accordingly was conveyed back to St. James. On the Monday following, the Court having met in the Painted-Chamber, did order that the King should be suffered to argue to the Jurisdiction of the Court; which, if he did, the President should give him

him to understand, That the Commons in *England* assembled in Parliament, have constituted this Court, whose power may not, nor shall not be disputed against by him.

Immediately afterwards, the Court being set, the Captain of the Guard was commanded to fetch the King, and Solicitor Cook having read the Charge, as before, he required the King to give his positive answer; which, if he refuse, it should be taken *pro Confesso*, and the Court should proceed to Justice.

Lord President. *I require your positive Answer.*

King. I protest against the Jurisdiction of this Court, if power without Law may alter the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, what Subject is he that can be secure of his Life, or Estate. And proceeding to shew Reasons why he could not allow the Authority of the Court, he was interrupted by the President, who told him, that the Court desired a direct Answer.

The King. I understand Law, and Reason,

Reason, and therefore, under favour, I do plead for the liberty of the people more than you do, and therefore, if I should impose a belief upon any Man, without giving reasons for it, it were unreasonable.

President. *The Votes of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, are the Reasons of the Kingdom.*

King. The Commons of England were never allowed to be a Court of Judicature: The King urging again to give in his Reasons, the President told him that his Reasons were not to be heard against the highest Jurisdiction. To which the King answered, Shew me the Court where Reason is not to be heard. Upon these words the President commanded the King to be taken away, and the default recorded.

On the day following, the Court met again, and the King being brought, and seated in his Chair. The President told him, that it was not for him to dispute the Prerogative of the Court, and being sensible of his delays,

delays, the Court required him positively to answer whether he was guilty or not guilty of the Treasons laid to his Charge.

King. I desire to know whether I may speak freely or not.

President. You are not to be permitted to run out into any discourses, until you have given a direct answer to the matter laid in charge against you.

King. I value not the Charge a rush; it is the liberty of the People that I stand for: Being here interrupted, he proceeded, Sir, you ought not to interrupt me. How I came here, I know not; there is no Law to make your King your prisoner.

President. The Court once more demands your positive Answer. To which the King replied. To give satisfaction to the people of my clearness, and to satisfy them, that I have done nothing against the trust committed to me, but to alter the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, and to acknowledge a new Court

Court against their priviledges, you must excuse me. To which the Presid. replyed: *This is the third time you have affronted and disowned the Court. How far you have preserved the priviledges of the people, your actions have spoke; you have written your meaning in bloody Characters; but Sir, The pleasure of the Court is, that the Clerk record the default; and Gentlemen, you that have the Charge of him, Take away the prisoner: who was immediately conveyed back to Saint Jeames.*

On Saturday, Janu. the twenty seventh, the Court sate again, and the King desired that he might be heard to speak, and hoped he should give no occasion of interruption.

President. *You may, but you must hear the Court first; whereupon the President addressing himself to the Court, told them, that the prisoner at the Barr hath been several times charged with Treason, and hath been so far from obeying the Court, by submitting to their Justice, that he began to debate their Authority; and*
bring

being required to answer, he was pleased to be Contumacious, whereupon the Court having considered of the notoriety of the Fact, were resolved to pronounce Sentence on the prisoner; but, in respect he desired to be heard before Sentence, the Court was resolved to hear him.

The King told him, A hasty Sentence once past, may sooner be repented, than re-called; I do desire to be heard before the Lords and Commons in the Painted-Chamber, if it be reason; and really for the welfare of the Kingdom, and liberty of the Subject, I am sure of it, it will be well worth your hearing before my Sentence be past; I therefore do conjure you, as you love that which you pretend, which I hope is real, the liberty of the Subject, and the peace of the Kingdom, that you will grant me a hearing before you pass Sentence.

President. *This is but a further declining the Jurisdiction of the Court.*

The King told him, It was no declining

clining the Jurisdiction, although he could not own it.

The *President* told him, that what he offered, tended to a delay, which neither the Kingdom, nor Justice could admit: but the Court was content to withdraw for a time; hereupon, the King being withdrawn, after the space of half an hour the Court did sit again, and the prisoner being brought, the *President* told him that the Court had withdrawn *pro forma tantum*, and that having considered what he had offered them, and of their own Authority, which was grounded on the Supreme authority of the Parliament, they had acted according to their Confession, and being now his Judges, they were to know, that Judges were no more to delay, than to deny, and were therefore resolved to proceed on punishment and judgment.

King. It is vain for me to dispute, I know you have power enough, but I would fain know the lawfulness of that power. I do put at your
doors

doors all the inconveniences of a hasty sentence, which the child unborn may repent.

President. *The Court desires to know, if you have any thing more to say before sentence.*

King. If you will grant me this delay, I doubt not but to give you some reasonable satisfaction, I require you therefore, as you will answer at the dreadful day of Judgment, that you will consider it.

President. *If you have nothing more to say, we must proceed to Sentence.*

King. I have nothing more to say.

President. *Then the Court hath something to say to you, though it will not be acceptable to you, and proceeding in a long speech, shewed how Kings had been executed for their misgovernment. The King desired to be heard concerning the Imputations laid to him, before that sentence was pronounced.*

The President replied, that his time

time was now past, and not far from Sentence, and because He would not acknowledge them to be a Court, they could not admit of what he had to say; and the Clerk, by the Presidents appointment, did read the Sentence, which was: "That for the Treasons and
 " Crimes laid to his charge, the Court
 " did adjudge him, the said Charles
 " Stuart, as a Tyrant, Traytor, and
 " Murderer to be put to death, by
 " severing his head from his Body. The sentence being read, the Court stood up in Confirmation of it, as the Act and Resolution of the whole Court. The King offered again to speak something, but the President would not hear him, and commanded the prisoner to be carried away, and conveyed to White-hall.

On Munday, January 29. The King desired that he might have the happiness to see his children, which was granted him; they were with him three or four hours, and at the parting, there was a sad farewell betwixt the Father and the Children.

On the day following, he received

ved the Sacrament, and about ten of the clock, being attended by a Regiment, Doctor *Juxon* being on the right hand of him, and Colonel *Tomlinson* on the left, he walked on foot thorow the Park from Saint *Jameses* to *White-Hall*. In the way, some of the foot-souldiers reviled him: the King hearing of them, did pity them, and said, *Alas poor men, they will speak as much of their own Colonel for a taster.*

And going on, he desired the Bishop of *London*, and the Collonel to go a little faster; for, said he, I am now going for a heavenly Crown, which I do with less trouble of Spirit, than I have often fought for an earthly Diadem. As soon as he came into *White-Hall*, he immediately retired himself into his Cabinet-Chamber, where he continued in his devotions, and dinner being ready, he refused to eat, and only refreshed him'self with a *Manchet* and a Glass of *Claret-wine*.

About one of the clock he was conveyed thorow the Banquetting-house

house, and a way being made through the great Window, he came upon the Scaffold, which was covered with black, where he beheld two Executioners, and both of them disguised with visards, which nothing affrighted him; and pulling off his doublet, he was to be seen by all in a Silk Waist-coat of Azure Colour. The multitude that was on the ground making a great and confused noyse, which was increased by many Troops of Horse that were near unto the Scaffold to attend the Execution, he addressed himself to Colonel Tomlinson in these words.

I shall be very little heard of any body else; I shall therefore speak my word unto you here. Indeed I could have held my peace very well, if I did not think that holding of my peace would make some men to suppose that I did submit as much unto the guilt as to the punishment: But I conceive it is my Duty first to God, and then unto my Country, to clear my self, both as an honest Man, a good King, and a good Christian.

the

shall begin first with my Innocence. And introtth I think it not very needful for me to insist long upon this; for all the *world* knows that I never did begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament; and I call God to witness, to whom I must shortly make an account, that I never did intend to inroach upon their priviledges: They began upon mine. It was the Militia they began upon: They confessed that the Militia was mine, but they thought it fit for to have it from me: And, to be short, if any body will look into the Dates of the Commissions, of their Commissions, and mine; and likewise to the Declarations, he will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I: So that as for the guilt of these enormous crimes that are laid against me, I do hope that God will clear me of it. I will not (for I am in charity) and God forbid that I should, lay it upon the two Houses of Parliament; there is no necessity of either. I hope they are free of this guilt, but I believe that evil

N 2 instruments

instruments betwixt them and me, have been the chief Cause of all this bloodshed; so that, as I find my self clear of this, I hope and pray to God, that they may also. Yet for all this, God forbid, that I should be so evil a Christian, as not to say, that Gods judgments are just upon me. Many times he doth pay Justice by an unjust sentence, that is ordinary. I will only say this, that an unjust sentence that I suffered to take effect, is now punished by an unjust sentence upon me: So far I have said to shew you how that I am an innocent man. Now for to shew you that I am a good Christian, I hope (pointing to Doctor *Juxon*) there is a good man will bear me witness, that I have forgiven all the world, and even those in particular, who have been the chief causes of my death, who they are, God knows, I do not desire to know, I pray God forgive them. But this is not all. My charity must go further, I wish that they may repent; for indeed they

have

have committed a great sin in that particular, I pray to God with Saint Steven, *That this be not laid to their charge*; and withall, that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdom; for my charity commands me, not only to forgive particular men, but to indeavour to the last gasp the peace and happiness of the Kingdom: So Sirs, I do wish with all my soul, that they may indeavour the peace of the Kingdom.

Now Sirs, I must shew you both how you are out of the way, and put you in a way. First, you are out of the way; for certainly all the way that you ever had yet, as far as I could find by any thing, is in the way of conquest: Certainly this is an evil way; for conquest in my opinion is never just, except there be a good and a just cause, either for matter of wrong, or a just title; and then if you go beyond the first quarrel that you have, that makes it unjust in the end that was just at first; for if there be only matter of conquest, then it is a great Robbery, as a Pirate said to

Alexander. That he was the great Robber, himself was but a petty Robber; and so, Sirs, I do think, for the way you are in, you are much out of the way. Now Sirs, for to put you in the way, believe it, you will never go right, nor will God ever prosper you, until you give God his due, the King his due, that is, my successor; and the people their due; I am as much for them, and more than any of you: you must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church, according to the Scripture, which is now out of order; and to set you in a way particularly now, I cannot, but only a National Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this, when every opinion is freely and clearly heard: For the King indeed, I will not: the Laws of the Land will clearly instruct you for that, therefore because it concerns my own particular, I do only give you a touch of it. For the people, I do truly desire their liberty and freedom, as much as any body whosoever; but I must tell you, that
their

their liberty and their freedom consists in having government under those Laws by which they live, and their goods may be most their own; it is not in having a share in the Government, that is nothing pertaining to them. A Sovereign and a Subject are clean different things, and therefore, until you do that, I mean, that you do put the people into that liberty which I speak of, they will never certainly enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that I am hither come; for if I would have given way to an Arbitrary power, that is, to have all laws changed, according to the power of the sword, I needed not to have come here; and therefore I tell you, and I pray to God it be not laid to your charge, that I am the Martyr of the people. Introth Sirs, I should not hold you any longer; I will only say this to you, that I could have desired some little time longer, because I would put this which I have said in a little better order, and have had it a little better digested than I have now

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done,

done, and therefore hope you will excuse me. I have now delivered my conscience, and I pray God you take those courses that are best for the good of the Kingdom, and your own salvations.

Dr. Juxon. Although it be very well known what your Majesties affections are to Religion; yet because it may be expected that you should speak something to give satisfaction to the world therein, I must beseech your Majesty to declare your self in that particular.

King. I thank you heartily, my Lord, for this remembrance, I had almost forgotten it: Introth Sirs, my conscience in Religion is already, as I think, well known to all the world; and therefore I declare before you all, that I dye a Christian according to the profession of the *Church of England*, as I found it left unto me by my Father: and (pointing to the Bishop of London) this I do believe, that this honest man will witness with me. Then turning to the Officers, he said, Excuse me for the same, I have a good Cause, and a gracious God,

God, I will say no more. On this the Bishop of *London* said unto him, There is but one stage more; this stage is full of noise and tumult, it is but a short one, but you may consider it will soon carry you from Earth to Heaven, and there you will find an abundance of unrepented joy and comfort. To this the King replied, I pass from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown, where there is no disturbance, no disturbance in the world. The Bishop melting into tears, assured him that he was exchanged from a temporal to an eternal Crown: a good exchange. After this, the King putting his hair under his cap, after some short and fervent ejaculations in private, with his hands and eyes lift up to Heaven, immediately stooped down, and laid his neck upon the block; and the King perceiving the Executioner prepared and armed to give the fatal blow, said unto him, *Stay for the sign*: and after a very little pause, stretching forth his hands, the executioner at one blow severed his head

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from his body : and even his enemies wept in private for what they had done in publick.

His body was put into a coffin covered with black Velvet, and carried from thence to his house at Saint *Jeames*; where, being embalmed and wrapped up in a sheet of Lead, it was exposed to the view of the people.

On *Wednesday* the 7th of *Febr.* his body was delivered to two of his servants to be buried at *Windsor*; where, the next day, the Bishop of *London*, the Duke of *Richmond*, the Marquess of *Hartford*, and the Earls of *Lindsey* and *Southampton* repaired, and buried him in a Vault in *St. Georges Chappel*, it being the same Vault where *Henry* the eighth had been heretofore interred.

Remark-

Remarkable Passages in the Life and Reign of King *Charls* the Second.

King *Charls* the first being barbarously murdered by a prevailing Faction, his death was not so welcome as the *Sectaries* imagined it would be; for, not only in *England*, (where many loyal persons printed and published a Proclamation, wherein his Son *Charls*, Prince of *Wales*, was published and declared the lawful King by the name of *Charls* the Second) but *Ireland* shews their dissent in a high nature; *Scotland* also protests against it; many of the Islands stand out for their new King; and Dr. *Dorians*, who assisted in the murder of the King, was cut in pieces by disguised persons in *Holland*; as also *Ascham* killed in *Spain*, whither he was sent as an Agent by the members of the Rump-Parliament.

However, these Regicides having
begun,

begun, resolve to proceed on vigorously; and having dipped their hands in the Kings blood, they now wash them in the blood of three of his servants, *viz* Duke *Hambleton*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Noble Lord *Capel*, who were all three beheaded on one Scaffold, *March* 9. 1648. Of this last Lord was made this Epitaph:

*Here virtue, valour, loyalty, and all
Those rare endowments, we celestial
(call,
Included are; nor wonder at the story,
Capel lyes here, loyalties chiefest glory.*

An. reg. 2. The Marquess of *Ormond* having advanced the Kings interest high in *Ireland*, *Cromwel* is sent with an Army against him: but before his arrival, the Marquess is unfortunately defeated; *Cromwel* prosecutes the Victory, and swims to Conquest in Seas of blood and cruelty; from whence returning into *England*, he is made *Generalissimo* of the Armies, in the room of *Fairfax*,

fax, and sent against the *Scots*, who upon some conditions had entertained the King: September 3. he encounters with them at *Dunbar*, and gives them a great overthrow; and soon after, hath *Leith* and *Edinburgh* delivered into his hands.

In the mean time, the Rump-Parliament in *England* are still wading further in blood. Col. *Eusebius Andrews* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, August 22. 1650. *Brown Bushel* beheaded under the Scaffold, April 29. 1651. and Mr. *Love* and Mr. *Gibbons* beheaded the 20 of August following.

An. reg.
2, & 3.

The third of September, this year, was the fatal Battle at *Worcester*, wherein the Royalists being overpowered, received a great overthrow; and the King, with much difficulty, escaped into *France*.

Anno
1651.

October 15. following, was the Noble Earl of *Derby* murdered by an unjust sentence at *Bolton* in *Lancashire*; and on the 22 of the same month, Sir *Timothy Fetherstonhaugh* beheaded, for being true to his King and Country. The

An. reg. The next Summer began the differences between the *Dutch* and us; begun only at first upon points of honour at Sea, afterwards they bang'd it to some purpose: many fights they had, in which the *English* most commonly had the better; but *Cromwel* now aspiring to ingross the Sovereign Power into his own hands, first turned out the long Parliament, who by their Tyrannies had made themselves justly odious; and then proclaimed himself Protector; afterwards having two fights more with the *Dutch*, in which last, their Admiral *Van-Trump* was slain, and twenty of their Men of War sunk or burnt: he, the better to secure himself in his new Usurpation, patched up a peace with the *Dutch*, not very much honourable nor profitable to the *English* Nation, having then almost brought them down on their knees.

An. reg. And now *Cromwel* (forsooth) being Protector, would be also casting of Loyal blood, Mr. *Penruddock*, Mr. *Grove*, Mr. *Lucas*, Mr. *Thorp*, Mr.

Mr. *Kensley*, were for their Loyalty (then termed Rebellion) murdered in *Wiltshire*.

Much about the same time also Mr. *John Gerard*, and Mr. *Peter Vowel* were likewise murdered for their Loyalty; the first beheaded on *Tower hill*, the last hanged at the place where *Chearing-Cross* once stood.

On the 3 of *September*, *Cromwel* assembled a Parliament at *Westminster*; which having sate a while, kist their hands, and made leggs to him, and so went into the Country again.

Anno
1654.

This year *Cromwel* sent out a Fleet, with a design for *Hispaniola*, but miscarrying therein, they made some kind of a Market at *Jamica*.

In the year 1655. *Blake*, one of the *English* Admirals, arrived with his Fleet at *Tunis*, and sent unto the Governour of the place to demand satisfaction for some *English* Ships, which the Pirates in those parts had taken away; but being denied, he came with the Vice-Admiral,

An. reg.
7.

ral, and Rear-Admiral within Musket-shot of the Castle, on which he incessantly fired; and on the other Forts, whilst the other Ships took the opportunity to fire part of the *Turkish* Navy, then riding in the Haven: This was so well performed, that in four hours space, nine great Vessels were burnt down to the very keels; the *English* losing but twenty five men, and *Blake* by his valour obtaining the prisoners, which before they refused to deliver.

An. reg. In the year 1656 General *Montagne* burnt, sunk, and took six *Spanish* Ships coming from *Lime* in the Indies richly laden.

The next year, *Anno* 1657. *Blake* burnt and sunk sixteen great *Spanish* Ships, which had come from the Indies richly laden, but had emptied themselves of their wealth in *Spain*; wherefore because he could not come at the *Hony*, he resolved to burn the *Hives*.

Six thousand *English* were sent to assist the *French*, by whose valour they

they took *Mardike* and *Dunkirk* from the *Spaniards*, which was delivered into the possession of the *English*

And now the Protector, who by his Agents, could bring men into plots, and then discover them, as who more fit to find them out, than he that contrived them? upon pretence of fears and jealousies, committed many to the Tower; amongst which, was one *Miles Sindercombe*, who was sentenced to dye; but the night before his Execution, he was found dead in his bed, which made the story of *Sir Thomas Overbury* to come afresh into many mens minds.

Soon after, dyed by his bloody Court of Injustice *Sir Henry Slingsby*, *Dr. Hewit*, *Col. Ashton*, and others. An. reg. 9.

In this year on the second of *June*, a Whale of a prodigious bulk, being sixty foot in length, and of a proportionable bigness, was cast on shore not far from *Greenwich*, which was lookt upon to be a great presage of some wonderful matters soon after.

to ensue; and indeed the event proved it to be true; for not long after, *Cromwel*, full sore against his will, in a great wind was hurried away into another world.

Oliver Cromwel being dead, his Son *Richard* was proclaimed Protector with great Solemnity at the Old Exchange and other places; Courted both by the City and Army, Presbyterian an Independent; so that it was judged his Government was established very firmly. But who would trust unto the people, who one day cry *Hosanna*, and another day, *Crucifie*: those men pulling him from the Throne, who helped to lift his Father into his.

An. reg.

10.

The first act which he did, was to undo the Drapers for Cloth for his Fathers Funeral, which was solemnized with more cost than any Kings of *England* since the Conquest; the charges thereof arising to above sixty thousand pounds.

Not long after was a Parliament called, which continued but a while; for

for they going about to set some bounds to the exorbitant power of the souldiers, going about to undertake too weighty a business upon them, it fell on them and crushed them in pieces, and quite annihilated the Power of the Protector. *Lambert* having by his insinuations wrought upon the natures of that weeping Gentleman, and beetle-headed Yeoman, *Fleet-wood* and *Desborough*, that, they having the power of the sword in their hands, soon put him besides the saddle of his Protectorship.

And now, though the souldiers *An. reg.*
had gotten the day, they knew not *11.*
how to use the victory; and therefore put the Government again into the hands of those few of the rotten members of Parliament, who were very justly nick-named the Rump, who being gotten into the house again, were as busie as ever to undo the Kingdom, and settle themselves again in their former tyranny, denying the secluded members to sit with them, and ruling all things according

according to their own wills.

Colonel *Barksted*, a Tyrant, was by these Tyrants removed from being Lieutenant of the Tower; and Colonel *Fitz* chosen to supply his place.

Next they published a Pardon, but with so many exceptions, that in effect it signified nothing.

Fleetwood was made Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *England* and *Scotland*; and *Henry Cromwel* removed from his Command in *Ireland*; and Commissioners appointed to govern that Nation in his place.

The burthens of the Nation were so unsupportable, that there was a general Rising intended to be almost all *England* over for a free Parliament, and for the taking off the Taxes from the shoulders of the oppressed; but this being communicated to so many, was known to the Rump, who were very vigilant to suppress all those who any wayes questioned their power: so that the designs failed in most places of the Kingdom. Only Sir *George Booth* about

about *Cheshire* and *Lancashire* raised to the number of four thousand persons; against whom marched *Lambert*, with an Army of about seven thousand, and encountred with him at *Winnington-Bridge*, where the Royalists being over-powered, received a great rout: and Sir *George Booth*, who had escaped from the battel, taken not long after at *Newport-Pagnel* in a disguise, from whence he was sent up to *London*, and committed prisoner to the Tower.

Lambert, for this good service was rewarded by the Rump with a thousand pound to buy him a Jewel, which he frankly bestows amongst his Souldiers; and having by this and other insinuations gained himself into the good opinion of the Souldiery, he begins to tread in the steps of his Master *Oliver*, being resolved to attempt to climb up the ladder of promotion, although he ventured his neck by a fall from the same; nor wanted he those specious pretences of Religion, to gild over his

his designs; and for the turning out of the Rump, he knew it would be very acceptable to the people; as men who by their unjust actions, had made themselves justly odious to the people.

Soon after therefore, he turns them out, although with much regret unto them; who having so long time warmed themselves at the Common-wealths fire, were loath to be turned out into the cold; but the sword then bare all the sway, and what they could not help they were forced to endure.

Instead of these forty Tyrants (the Army having the whole power in their hand, and *Lambert* the Bel-weather of the Flock) was set up a New-nothing, called A Committee of Safety; a strange Medley, consisting of knaves and fools: and who yet according to the practice of the most and worst sort of people would undertake to rule others, before they knew how to be ruled themselves.

Whilst both Factions thus pecked

at each other, the Noble General *Monk*, General of *Scotland*, seeing all things thus tending to ruine, thought this to be a fit time to put in for the restoring of banisht Loyalty; and to that end declared against these proceedings of *Lambert*, and withall some hopes of restoring the Rump; wisely foreseeing that to deal with two factions at once, they would be too hard for him: he therefore sends Letters of expostulation concerning the turning out of the Members; and by a *Fabian*-delay, gains so much time, as made him afterwards Master of his desires; for *Lambert* being sent against him with a powerful Army, so much time was spent in Treaties, that some chief of the Rump-Parliament, as *Sr Arthur Hazelrig*, and others, got by entreaty and fair promises, the Town and Garrison of *Portsmouth* to joyn with them, and adding to them several of the Regiments, who more openly now declared by their actions, that mony was *the good Old Cause* they sought for; with these they
marched

marched up to *London*, which made the *Committee of Safety* to pack up their pipes and be gone. And the Rump entred again into the House, seven times worse a Devil than before.

And now *Lambers's Army*, for want of mony, began to molder away. The Rump sends for him up to *London*, which he not knowing how to help it, is forced to obey; his Army quickly following after him. General *Monk* is by the Rump formally invited to *London*, they well knowing if they did not, he would come without their invitation: In his March thither, he was petitioned by the Counties all the way he came, for a Free Parliament. *Tho. Scot*, and *Luke Robinson*, two Members from the Rump, were sent unto him to pump out his designs, and to tempe him with great promises of reward; and the City of *London* sent their Sword-bearer, with other instructions; but the wise General was so cunningly reserved, that he kept his designs undiscovered, and yet returned

returned such answers as gave no great cause of distrust to any of the parties.

On *Friday, Febr. 3.* His Excellency came to *London* with an Army consisting of about six or seven thousand Horse and Foot; on the *Monday* following he made a speech in the House of Commons, expressing a disaffection to the Phanatick party (from whose mouth at that time, the word came ever afterwards to be in use) he also preferred the moderate Presbyterian to be at that present a good discipline in the Government of the Church.

An. reg.
12.

At the same time the Rump taking some disaffection to the City, and believing that they sided with the Counties, and encouraged them to petition to General *Monk* for a Free Parliament; commanded the General to secure and send unto the Tower three of the most apparent of the Common-Council; and to pluck up the Posts with the Chains, and to throw down the Gates of the City, which was accordingly

ingly performed to the great grief of many thousand beholders.

Some few dayes following, the Lord General not well resenting that cholerick Command, and upon new expedients taking new Counsels, did withdraw his Army from *Westminster* into the City of *London*, to the great amazement of that small Junctio of Parliament, who had sate so long to see themselves despised and hated of all. Not long afterwards, the Members who had been secluded ever since the year 1648. were re-admitted to sit again in the House of Parliament; who having made a way for a new Parliament to be summoned, and to sit in both Houses on the 27 of *April*, they left, in that interval, the management of the Affairs to the Council of State.

In the mean time *Divine Providence* having made a way (contrary to all humane expectation) for the restoring of His Majesty to this Nation, in the pursuance of so great a blessing, to his languishing
and

and longing Subjects departed from *Brussels* to *Breda*, where he resolved to write unto both Houses of Parliament, thinking there was no other course to satisfy the Kingdom, than by an Address to those who were the Kingdoms Representatives.

He directed Letters also to the Lord Mayor, and the Common-Council of *London*, and to his Excellency the Lord General *Monk* (no little part of our great happiness) and to the Lord *Montague*, General at Sea; all which Letters were entertained with all the Acknowledgment that could demonstrate duty, gratitude, or submission.

And indeed (God so disposing of their hearts) many of the Anabaptists themselves did now begin to honour that royal Personage for his virtues, whom they could not accuse for any Vice, and to kiss those hands which before they feared: They called unto mind the many miraculous deliverances

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which

which God had bestowed upon him, in so many fierce incounters in *Scotland*; and above all, how God did more wonderfully, and more peculiarly protect him in, and after, the fight at *Worcester*; when his Enemies hunted after his life with all the diligence that Malice and Ambition could invent. They also called to mind his, and his Brothers great sufferings beyond the Seas, when by the power of the Usurper in *England* they were excluded *France*, and inforced to seek for protection in *Spain*, *Germany*, and other places; where (although in the most Popish places) yet he ever kept Religion intire.

If these considerations wrought upon his Adversaries, how much more did they prevail upon his friends, whose safety consisted in his welfare. It was now ordered, that the Kings most gracious Letters should be answered, with all that humility of respect which was due unto them. The Statue of his Father that was taken down by violent hands,

hands, was again set up; and the States Arms were every where demolished, and the Kings Arms erected in their places; and the Kings Majesty was desired to make a speedy return to his Parliament, and to the exercise of his Kingly Office.

The Lords and Commons did also resolve that all Ministers in their publick prayers should pray for the Kings most excellent Majesty by the Name of our Sovereign Lord, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; and for the most illustrious Prince, *James*, Duke of *York*; and for the rest of the Royal Progeny.

A Committee was appointed to consider which of His Majesties Palaces were most fitting, immediately to be furnished, and made ready for His Majesty: it was ordered that *White-Hall*, and *St. Jameses* should forthwith be furnished; and *Mr. Henry Brown*, House-keeper of *Sommerfet-house*, was appointed to

O 3 require

require all Inhabitants and Lodgers in *Sommerfet-house* forthwith to depart that place, as they would answer the contrary to their peril.

On *Tuesday, May 8.* His Majesty was proclaimed King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, in the New-Palace before *Westminster-Hall*, and before the great Gate at *White-Hall*, both places ecchoing again with the acclamations that were made: there were present most of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, who advancing forward with his Excellencies Life-guard, and a gallant train of many honourable personages, they met at *Temple-Bar* with the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, richly arrayed, and suit-ble to so great a Ceremony, and attended with all the Officers of the City, where the Proclamation was read the third time, and afterwards in *Cheap-side*, and last of all at the *Old-Exchange* in *London*: The Evening was begun with ringing of Bells, shooting of Guns, and Bonfires, the Conduits flowing

flowing with Wine, as the hearts of the people with gladness; the Arms which were over the Speakers-Chair, in the House of Commons, were dragged into *Lincolns-Inn* (of which the Speaker is one of the Members) and being placed there upon a long pole in the publique view for the people to behold, and laugh at, it was at the last taken down, and committed to the mercy of the Bonfire, that was made there, for that purpose.

Having thus made mention of the manner of the Proclamation, it would not be impertinent to give you in this place, the Proclamation it self, which followeth in these words.

Although it can no way be doubted, but that His Majesties Right and Title, to his Crowns and Kingdoms, is and was every way compleated by the death of his most Royal Father, of glorious memory, without the ceremony or solemnity of a Proclamation; yet since Proclamations in such cases have

been alwayes used, to the end that all good Subj^{ts} on this occasion might testifie their duty, and respect: And since the armed violence, and other Calamities of many years last past, have hitherto deprived us of any such opportunity wherein we may express our Loyalty, and Allegiance to His Majesty; We therefore, the Lords and Commons now assmbl'd in Parliament, together with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, and other Free-men, of this Kingdom, now present, do, according to our duty and allegiance, heartily, joyfully, and unanimously acknowledge, and proclaim, that immediately upon the decease of our Sovereign Lord King *Charls*, the Imperial Crown, of the Realm of *England*, and of all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights belonging to the same, do by inherent Birth-right, and lawful, and undoubted succession, descend, and come to his most excellent Majesty *Charls* the Second, as
being

being lineally, justly, and lawfully next Heir of the Blood-Royal of this Realm, and that by the goodness and providence of Almighty God, he is of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, the most Potent, Mighty, and undoubted King, and thereunto we most humbly and faithfully do submit, and oblige our selves, our heirs, and posterities for ever; *God save the King.*

This Proclamation being ordered to be proclaimed in the several Counties of the Nation, it is impossible to represent unto you with what infinite joyes and acclamations it was every where entertained. To give you the names of all places, were to give you the names of all the chief Towns and Cities in this Nation, every one whereof in a Noble emulation did strive which should exceed the other in duty and joy.

Neither was this solemn, and publick joy to be seen only at Land, but the Lord *Montague*,
General

General at Sea, having received a Letter from his Majesty, in which he acquaints him, he doth believe that Himself, the Officers and Seamen under his Command, are more inclined to return to their duties to him, and put a period to the distempers which have impoverished and dishonoured the Nation, than to make the breach wider, in a vild presumption, to raise their fortunes by violence, and rapine; he is therefore encouraged to hope, that God will heal the wounds by the same plaister which made the flesh raw, and that the manifestation of their affection to him, will be a *Prologue* to that peace which was first interrupted by the mistake, and misunderstanding of their predecessors; which would be such a blessing to the whole Nation, that they should not be less delighted with the manner, than with the matter of it.

Upon the perusal of this Letter, the Lord General commanded a
great

great Gun to be shot off, the usual summons to call his Officers together. And a Council of War being called, at which were present, Vice-Admiral *Lawson*, the Rear-Admiral, and many of the Commanders of the other Frigots, the Letters, and Declaration inclosed were communicated; and it was resolved upon, no man opposing it, that the Commanders of the Fleet have received His Majesties gracious proposals to them with great joyfulness of heart; for which they do return unto His Majesty their most humble thanks, declaring their exact loyalty and duty unto His Majesty.

This being done, and the Council of War, at Sea, at that time dissolved: It was adjudged expedient, that the said Letters from His Majesty, and the result of General *Mountague*, and the other Commanders thereupon should be communicated to another part of the Fleet, which were then riding on the Downs, which being accordingly

ingly performed, they by loud Acclamations and other expressions of joy, did declare their assent to the said vore, not any one person in the whole Fleet manifesting the least disagreement thereunto.

And did strike such an impression of joy in the Noble General, that he fired the first Gun himself, and aloud pronounced *God bless His Majesty*: At this time the Fleet was to be seen in all her full pride, the streamers loose and playing to the wind, the Guns roaring to the Guns, and Trumpets deafning Trumpets, the Caps of the Sea-men flying in the Air, whiles *Vive le Roy*, so echoed from one ship to another, and the Cannons expressed their repeated joys in such importunate Thunders, that the noise of the glad news thereof was quickly transmitted to the coasts of *Holland*, and conveyed to His Majesties Ears at *Breda*, and was a good Omen of his sudden return to his languishing and longing Subjects.

At the same time His Majesty was
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in daily expectation of the Commissions from both Houses of Parliament, and from the Lord Mayor, and the Common-Council of the City. Doctor *Clergyes* was then with him at *Breda*, with whom His Majesty had many hours conference, and was so well satisfied therewith, that he did create him Knight and Baron; and having given him an Answer, according to his desires, he dismissed him for *England*.

His Diligence made such dispatch, that in the midst of the way he met with the ships that were transporting the Commissioners into *Holland*, and informed them, that His Majesty was gone unto the *Hague*, being invited thither by the Lords States General; whereupon they made all the Sails they could, either for the *Brill*, or *Sciveling*.

Being come to the *Hague*, after a short time of reposement they were admitted to His Majesties presence; the Earl of *Oxford* delivered his Message to him from the
House

House of Lords, and Mr. *Densil Hollis* from the House of Commons; and Mr. *William Wild* the honourable Recorder, delivered his Message from the City of *London*. The King gave them a gracious entertainment, and the assurances of whatsoever they in honour could desire, or himself perform; and that nothing is more agreeable to him, than the prosperity and the settlement of the English Nation; for which (during his life) he would devote all his powers.

The Commissioners, in pursuance of their charge, desiring His Majesty that he would make all the speed that might be to return to the exercise of his Kingly Office, the Lords States General, thought it very expedient, before he took his last leave of them (having ordered before, that He should be entertained at the publick charges so long as he remained in those parts) to give him a more particular visitation at the *Hague*; whereupon on the Sabbath-day following, they did
feast

feast him in a large room all lined with glass, and Crystal-Candlesticks, standing round about it. There were present his Aunt, the Queen of *Bohemia*, his Sister the Princess Royal, his Nephew the Prince of *Orange*, and his two Brothers the Duke of *York*, and the Duke of *Glocester*. The Lords States General did congratulate their own happiness, to have at once in *Holland*, and all at one Table, the greatest part of all the Royal blood of *England*. The Feast was as full of state and pomp, as of abundance, and agreeable to the Princely guests that were invited. Dinner being ended, they presented His Majesty with a Bed, worth seven thousand pound, and with a Table and other Linnen, valued at two thousand more. And that no satisfaction might be wanting, the States General of *Holland* assured His Majesty, that they would use their utmost indeavours, both at home and abroad, that his Nephew, the young Prince of *Orange*, should really and personally be instructed

stated in all those honours and profits which his Father did enjoy.

Whiles these things are thus carryed on in *Holland*, the two Houses of Parliament voted, that Robes of Ermyne, and a Crown and Scepter should be prepared for His Majesty; and that the Estates real and personal of all those who sate as Judges upon our late Sovereign, shall be forthwith sequestred, and confiscated to the use and service of His Majesty now being. It was voted that Secretary *Thurloe* should be committed to the Tower, as guilty of High-Treason; and that *Oliver Cromwel*, Serjeant *Bradshaw*, Colonel *Ireton*, and Colonel *Pride*, all of them deceased, shall be of the number of those that shall be attainted of Treason for Murdering of His Majesty; the others who sate in judgment upon the late King's Majesty, when sentence of Death was pronounced against him, were about sixty persons, whose estates were forthwith to be seized and secured.

cured. And because it was advertised, that divers of them were fled beyond the Seas; the Council of State were commanded to write unto all the Officers belonging to the Port-Towns, to cause a strict watch to be kept, that no persons may pass out of the Realm without a sufficient passport, and to apprehend all suspicious persons whatsoever; and yet for all this, so great a diligence could not be had, but what through friendship or corruption, divers of these persons who were so wilfully accessory to the Murder of their own King, escaped; some flying to *Aleppo* and *Algier*, unto the Turks; and others to the Jews in *Portugal*.

In the mean time Major General *Harrison*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Col. *Desborough*, and divers others of them were apprehended; several goods were seized upon in the Custody of the wife of *John Lambert*, prisoner in the Tower; the books of Secretary *Thurloe*, who himself was committed to the Tower, and
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of Mr. *Phelps* also were inventoried, and secured; and some goods of a very considerable value, were seized upon in *Thames-street*, which, belonging to the King, were sent thither by the wife of the deceased Usurper.

The Commissioners being arrived at the *Hague*, His Majesty made all the haste that possibly he could to transport himself into *England*, which accordingly he did, in the *Naseby* Frigor. His Excellency the Lord General *Monk* meeting him on the shore, and kneeling down, His Majesty took him up, and dignified him with the *George* and the *Garter*. His Majesty himself did put the *George* about his neck, and at the same time his two Illustrious Brethren, the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester*, were as busie to tye the Garters about his leggs.

On *Tuesday May 29*. His Majesty made his entrance into the City of *London*; he was accompanied by his Brothers, the Duke of *York* and *Glocester*, the Duke of *Buckingham*,
His

His Excellency the Lord General *Monk*, and others. His Majesty himself ordered the several divisions consisting of the Flower of the English Nobility and Gentry, being led by the Earl of *Normich*, the Earl of *Northampton*, the Lord Viscount *Mordant*, the Earl of *Litchfield*, and the Earl of *Winchelsey*, the Earl of *Cleaveland*, and Major General *Masse*y, who amongst many others, was that day Knighted by His Majesty.

Immediately before His Majesty, there rode the Duke of *Buckingham*, and His Excellency the Lord General *Monk* both of them bare-headed; the Duke of *York* rode on his right hand, and the Duke of *Glocester* on his left. Next unto them the Lord Mayor, who carried the Sword, and rode bare; he was accompanied by the two Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen of *London*, very richly habited. Next to them was His Majesties Life-guard led by the Lord *Gerrard*, and many other gallant Troops and divisions very glorious.

rious to behold did make the Van; next after His Majesty there followed a Troop bare-headed, with white colours, and next to them His Excellencies Life-guard, after which another company of Gentry, and Regiments of Horse; and in the close of them two Troops of the choicest of the Nobility and Gentry of the Nation.

It is observable, that when His Majesty landed at the *Pier of Dover*, he no sooner put his foot on ground, but putting off his Hat, and lifting up his eyes to Heaven, he gave thanks to Almighty God, for restoring him to the Exercise of his Native Right of Sovereignty; and for the deliverance of his people from bondage and oppression; and again, when he passed by *St. Paul's Church*, looking stedfastly on the wide ruines and breaches of it, he twice or thrice did shake his head, belike, considering with himself, what a gallant Fabrick it might have been, if the iniquity of the depraved times had not prevented it.

Many

Many were the bonfires which made the night shine like another day, but that at *Westminster* was most remarkable, where the Effigies of old *Oliver Cromwel*, was set up upon a high post, and with it the Arms of the Common-wealth, where (for an hour and longer) both of them being exposed to the publick view, they were with as much indignation, and derision taken down, and both burned together.

His Majesty being come to *Whitehall* about six or seven a clock in the evening; he took his leave of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and going to the Banqueting-house, Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* the Speaker of the House of the *Commons*, in the behalf of the Parliament, did congratulate his arrival, unto which His Majesty replied, that at the present they must not expect any long speech from him, but assured them that his study and care should tend alwayes to the reconciling of all divisions, to the settling of Religion, and the

the liberties of the people, of which he would be as tender as of his own interests. The Parliament being infinitely satisfied with their assurances, as well as with the arrival of His Majesty, did order that a Bill should be prepared for keeping a perpetual Anniversary for a day of thanksgiving to God for his great mercy, and blessing to these Nations in the happy restoration of His Majesty, and that the nine and twentieth day of *May* be every year set apart for that purpose.

And now God's Judgments began to overtake many of those capital Traitors, whose hands had been deeply imbrewed in the late King's blood; some of them were already dead, others a guilty conscience had made to forsake the Land; some rendered themselves according to a Proclamation set out from the King in that behalf; and others were apprehended by the hands of Justice, and committed to prison.

In *October* following, at Justice-Hall in the *Old-Bayley*, were arraigned

arraigned these several persons following, viz. *Thomas Harrison, John Cook, Hugh Peters, Daniel Axtel, Sir Hardress Waller, Isaac Penington, Henry Martin, Gilbert Millington, Robert Titchburn, Owen Rowe, Robert Lilburn, Adrian Scroop, John Carew, John Jones, Gregory Clement, Simon Meyne, Henry Smith, Edmond Harvey, Thomas Scot, John Downs, Vincent Potter, Augustin Garland, George Fleetword, James Temple, Peter Temple, Thomas Wait, and Will. Hulit*; twenty seven of them in all: who, all but *Will. Hulit*, were found guilty of High-Treason, nine of which were executed the same month, viz. *Thomas Harrison, Adrian Scroop, John Carew, John Jones, Gregory Clement, Tho. Scot, John Cook, Hugh Peters, and Daniel Axtel*. Thus we see, though divine vengeance hath many times Leaden feet, yet when it comes, it hath Iron hands.

His sacred Majesty was no sooner restored to his Crown, but his great care was to restore to the Church
the

the Purity of Worship: Bishops he settled in every Diocess; the Common-Prayer is restored; the ruines of *Pauls* are lookt upon with his eyes of pity; and sheds tears for the death of his Sister *Mary*, Princess of *Orange*, who coming over to visit her Brother, fell sick of the small-Pox, dyed, and was buried at *Westminster*.

But, as those people, who have gone long time loose, or unlac'd, cannot indure to be bound up strait; even so the Phanaticks, who having for a long time had liberty for the exercise of their wilde whimzies and Gimmcracks in Religion, could not endure to be tyed up to the strict bounds of Uniformity.

January 6, certain Chiliafts, or Fifth-Monarchy men, having to their Leader one *Venner*, a Wine-Cooper, rose in Arms, and with a desperate intention sought to destroy all those that were not of their Opinion, shooting a man in *Pauls Church-yard*, and killing a Headborough in *Beech-lane*; and having
done

done other mischief, marched unto *Cane-wood*; where, after three dayes time, they returned again, and with such a desperate boldness set upon the City, as is hardly to be credited, that a handfull of wild-brain'd people should dare to undertake such an attempt against the Metropolis of the Kingdom, which a well-governed potent Army would not without good advice be driven unto: but after a most desperate assault and resistance, having killed twenty two of the Kings Leige people; and twenty two of them being killed, the rest, with much ado, were taken and dispersed: and the nineteenth of the same month, four of them being arraigned and condemned, were hanged, viz. *Thomas Venner*, their Leader; and *Roger Hodgkins*, a Button-seller in *St. Clements-Lane*, who were executed over against their Meeting-house in *Swan-Alley* in *Coleman-street*, and one *Giles Pritchard*, a Cow-keeper, and another of them in *Chenp-side*; and on the *Munday* following, being

the 21 of *January*, nine more of them were executed at five several places, viz. two at the West-end of *St. Pauls*, two at the *Bull and Mouth* in *St. Martins*, two at *Beck-lane*, two at the *Royal Exchange*, and one a notable fellow named *Leonard Gowler* at *Bishopsgate*.

An. reg. *January* 30 following, the odious
13. carcases of *Oliver Cromwel*, *John Bradshaw*, and *Henry Ireton*, being digged out of their graves, were drawn on Hurdles to *Tyburn*, and there hanged; their carcases buried under the Gallows, and their heads set upon Poles on *Westminster-Hall*.

The most prudent *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, to the great grief of all true English-men departed this life, and was buried at *Westminster*.

April 23. being *St. Georges day*, His Majesty was crowned at *Westminster* with great solemnity; having the day before made a magnificent Passage thorow the City of *London*, from the *Tower* to *White-Hall*.

In *May*, the Solemn League and Covenant, that Scottish-Witch, and *Ignis fatuus* of the Nation, was by order of Parliament burnt by the hands of the Common Hang-man.

Soon after was the Marquess of *Argyle* beheaded in *Scotland*; one who was a desperate Enemy to the old King all along, a great sicer with *Cromwell*, and one who had carried himself very undutifully and irreverently to His Majesty, at what time he was amongst them in *Scotland*; yet notwithstanding this load of guilt, with great confidence he came up to *London*, hoping to have obtained his pardon for all those base Treasons he had so covertly acted; but his crimes were of too crimson a Die to be forgiven; so that at his arrival at *London* he was by His Majesties order committed to the Tower, and from thence not long after sent into *Scotland*, where he was arraigned, condemned, and on the 17 of *June*, 1661. beheaded at *Edenborough*.

Febr. 13. the King's Aunt *Eliza*. An. reg.

beth, Queen of *Bohemia* (who the last *May* had come over to see her Nephew) departed this life.

April 19. Col. *John Berksted*, *Miles Corbet*, and *John Okey*, who having fled the Land upon the return of the King, were afterwards surprized at *Delfin Holland*, by the care and vigilancy of Sir *George Downing* His Majesties Resident at the *Hague*, from whence they were sent over into *England*, arraigned, and condemned; and on the day aforesaid, drawn on Sledges from the Tower to *Tyburn*, and there hanged, drawn and quartered.

The 10 of *May* following, our Gracious Queen *Katherine* landed at *Portsmouth*; and on the 21 of the same month, was publickly married to our Royal King, by *Gilbert* Lord Bishop of *London* at *Portsmouth* aforesaid.

On the 11 of *June*; Sir *Henry Vane*, and Mr. *John Lambert* received sentence of death upon them, for High-Treason; but Mr. *Lambert*'s Execution was respited by order from His Majesty.

June

June 14 Sir *Henry Vane* was be-headed on *Tower-Hill*, in the same place where the Earl of *Strafford* first bled, by his and his Fathers Treachery: At the time of his Execution he ran out into many treasonable discourses, but was stop't in his Carreer, and after two or three fruitless warnings, his *Notes* endeavoured to be taken from him, which to prevent, he tore them in pieces, and in great passion not to be suffered to proceed in that trayterous way, he submitted his neck unto the block.

On the 28 of *July*, the *Queen-Mother* landed at *Greenwich*; and on the 23 of *August*, *Queen Katherine* came first to *White-Hall* in great Triumph.

August 24 was the last day allowed for the Non-conforming Ministers to Preach, by which many became silenced: thus some men can stumble at a straw, and leap over a block; make no bones of preaching Rebellion, and yet very scrupulous to do what is only commanded for decency and order. P 3 Much

Much about this time did Sir *John Lawson* conclude Articles of Peace betwixt His Majesty, and those of *Tunis* and *Tripoly*, to the great advantage of Merchants who trade that wayes.

An. rig. In the year 1664. the 27 of 16. *March*, a notorious tumult was raised in *Cheapside*, fomented as it is generally believed by the industry of the Phanaticks, whose design was to improve a riot into a Rebellion.

About this time came the sad news of the Lord *Rutherfords* death, the Governour of *Tangier*; who in an expedition against *Guyland* the Moor and his party, was by them at a place called the *Jews River*, unfortunately cut off; scarce any of his men remaining, to carry the sad news back of their fellows overthrow.

The Parliament now sitting, complaints came in thick and threefold of injuries and depredations done by the *Dutch* to the *English* Nation, who now began (with the Snake in the fable) to sting that breast which had

had given it life and nourishment. The House taking the same into consideration, being resolved to be no longer baffled by a Nation that hath been continually supported by our Arms, declared that they would with their lives and fortunes assist H^s Majesty against all opposition whatsoever; and soon after a Proclamation issued out for recalling and prohibiting English Sea-men from the service of foreign Princes and States. And the differences arising between *Holland* and us, Sir *George Downing*, His Majesties Leiger Ambassadour there, came back into *England*.

Mr. *Coventry* is sent Envoy Extraordinary for *Sweden*, and Sir *Gilbert Talbot* the like for *Denmark*.

H^s Highness Prince *Rupert* set sail to Sea with a Fleet under his Command designed for *Guiney*. The Royal *Katherine* (a goodly Frigate) new built, was launched at *Greenwich*; and the more to hasten on our Naval preparations, the City of *London* freely lent the King 100000^l.

And that nothing might be wanting to carry thorow this great work, the Honourable House of Commons voted His Majesty a supply of 2500000 l. sterling, to be raised in the space of three years.

Letters of Mart were by order Council granted against the *Dutch*, and for the final adjudication of all prizes already made, and thereafter to be made.

December 24. a blazing-star (which had been seen some while before in other Countries) appeared in *England*, on which the people did very much descant, according as their several fancies lead them; it continued for a pretty long space, growing less and less by degrees, until at last it quite expired.

January 8. Mr. *Edward Hyde*, third Son to the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellour of *England*, a very hopeful young Gentleman, died of the small Pox; and was the thirteenth of the same month very honourably interred at the Abby in *Westminster*.

Several

Several slight Skirmishes having *An. reg.*
 passed betwixt the *Dutch* and *Us*, 16.
 and some prizes taken on both sides,
 a notable *Dutch*-fellow thinking to
 put a Cheat upon the *English*, and
 purchase to himself a good round
 summ of mony, under the disguise
 of a *Swede* newly arrived from
Guiney, reported the utter destru-
 ction of the *English* there by *De*
Ruyter, and affirmed upon oath,
 that with his own eyes he saw fif-
 teen thousand of them thrown over-
 board; but being detected to be
 a Cheat, was whipt thorow the
 street, with a paper on his head
 expressing his crime, viz Scanda-
 lous words and perjury.

Soon after was War proclaimed
 against the *Dutch*, in order to
 which His Majesty went down to
 view the Fleet, wherein he was
 amply satisfied to find his Navy in
 such a gallant forwardness, and so
 excellent an order.

Much about the same time was
 that sad loss of the *London Frigate*,
 which coming up towards *Lee*, by

fire taking the Powder in the Gun-room, was blown up; wherefore to repair this loss, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* moved His Majesty for His Royal leave, to promote a voluntary subscription towards the speedy building of another Frigor, to supply the great loss of the other, which His Majesty was pleased most graciously to accept, and the work was so speeded, that notwithstanding the vastness of the Charge, it went on gallantly forward, being built at *Deptford*, a most gallant stately Vessel; and to honour it the more, His Majesty was pleased to add the Epithet of *Loyal*, to that of *London*, so that now it is called the *Loyal-London*.

An. reg. Now was great preparations on
 17. both sides for the War. *England* and *Holland* striving to outvy each other in Naval preparations; which at last, in the beginning of *June*, 1665. came to a most terrible bloody fight, His Royal Highness the *Duke of York*, being there in person,

person, who with his whole Fleet on the first of *June*, about six in the morning arrived at *Southwold Bay*, where he anchored within three Leagues of the *Dutch Fleet*; and soon after they fell to it pell mell; but by the gallant Conduct and Resoluteness of His Royal Highness, Prince *Rupert*, and some other of the Commanders, the *English* obtained a most glorious Victory; above thirty of their best Ships being taken and destroyed; and at least eight thousand of their men killed and taken prisoners; above two thousand of which were brought prisoners to *Chelsey*, and His Royal Highness, and Prince *Rupert* returned with great honour and triumph to *White Hall*.

This year was the City of *London* sadly visited with the Pestilence, and other Diseases; there being buried in the ninety seven Parishes within the Walls, from the nineteenth of *Decemb.* 1664. to the nineteenth of *Decemb.* 1665. 15207 persons, whereof of the Plague 9887: In the

the 16 Parishes without the Walls 41351, whereof of the Plague 28888: In the twelve out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey* 28554, whereof of the Plague 21420: And in the five Parishes in the City and Liberties of *Westminster* 12194, whereof of the Plague 8403: So that in all there was buried 97306, whereof of the Plague 68596. Many other places in the Land being visited at the same time.

By reason of this great Contagion, the Terms were adjourned, the Exchequer removed from *Westminster* to *Nonfuch* in *Surrey*; and the Parliament which had been prorogued, met at *Oxford*.

Sir Thomas Bludworth, who was elected Lord Mayor for this present year, was sworn at the outermost Gate of the Bulwark of the Tower by the honourable *Sir John Robinson* Knight and Baronet, by virtue of His Majesties Commission, to him directed for that purpose.

The Sicknels continuing still, not ending

ending with the Summer, no nor the year it self; yet it hath pleased God (thanks be to him therefore) in this Spring (when many were afraid it would have much encreased) to be in a manner quite abated.

His Majesties care for the good of His Subjects (which is continually watchful upon all occasions) had provided this Spring a most gallant Fleet, which set forth to Sea under the Command of His Highness Prince *Rupert*, and His Grace the Duke of *Albemarl*. The *Hollanders* on the other side made all preparation imaginable; on the beginning of *June*, His Highness Prince *Rupert* being forth with a partt of the Navy to attend the *French* motion, the *Hollanders* set upon the Duke of *Albemarl*, who very gallantly behaved himself, not shrinking, nor in the least daunted with their great numbers, sending many of their ships to inhabit in the watry Region, and not long after Prince *Rupert* coming up to him with his Squadron, they fell on afresh, and much valour was shewn

An. reg.
18.

shewn on both sides; each party contending to out-vy one another in valour: but notwithstanding the *Dutch* exceeded the *English* both in ships and men, yet were they at last put to the worst, and with a great loss both of ships and men returned home, though the *English* escaped not without a great loss at the same time also.

Yet, notwithstanding this great loss on both sides, it nothing daunted, but rather animated their spirits afresh to a second Encounter: the *English*, under their two valiant Generals, Prince *Rupert*, and the Duke of *Albemarle* retreating to the *Buoy* in the *Nore* there to have their ships mended, many of which were much endamaged in the late encounter; and the *Dutch* on the other side (who had gotten home in several Companies) hastened with all speed to repair their breaches, and to capacitate themselves in a condition to put forth to Sea, to maintain their credit among the vulgar people, who

who were for the most part much
averse to this War.

Sunday, June the 10, that va-
liant and renowned Sea-man, Sir
Christopher Minns, dyed of the
wounds he received in the late En-
gagement: A person of much me-
rit, whose loss was much lament-
ed by all those who are friends to
Valour and Loyalty.

The same day was launched that
gallant Frigate, built at the City of
Londons cost, and called by the
name of the *Loyal-London*, a Ship
which we hope will well deserve its
name, and be a terrour to *Englands*
foes in time to come.

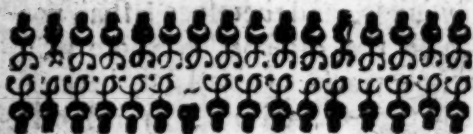
And that, Money (the sinews of
War) might not be wanting in
these conjuncture of affairs, the City
of *London*, to express their Loyalty,
and to demonstrate how deeply they
were engaged in this cause, furnish-
ed His Majesty with a hundred
thousand pounds, resolving to spare
neither for money or any other
thing wherein to express their
Loyalty; and in defence of their
Country

Country against an ungrateful Nation, who being as it were snatched out of the fire of destruction by the *English*, and nursed in her Arms, now endeavour the destruction of those that preserved them, and the ruine of them by whose only means (next under God) they at this present are a Nation.

Thus, gentle Reader, have we traced down from the *Norman Conquest*, the most material passages in each Kings Reign, with as much truth and brevity as could be, not omitting ought that might answer to the Title of our Book; nor yet so voluminous as might cloy the Reader in any one discourse. We shall not here stand to tell the Reader the benefit of Epitomes, how it is not only cheap for the Buyer, but also profitable for the memory, and may serve to inform an intelligible Reader, as well as those Gigantick Volumes of *Stow* and *Hollingshead*, like a little Watch, which sets forth the time of the day, as well as a great Clock. What pains I have taken
herein,

herein, an impartial Reader will easily judge, and therefore I shall not weigh the censures of those who despise works of this kind, because they are Collections; as if Honey were to be the less esteemed for being gathered out of many flowers. I have continued it down to this present time, of which some would have no Chronologer to write; as holding that he who follows truth too close by the heels, it may chance to strike out some of his teeth; but whosoever shall judge of what hath been here written without partiality, will, I suppose, conclude, I have made truth my aim; and for those who will be alwayes earping, and never satisfied, my request to them shall be, either to surcease censuring, or forbear reading.

F I N I S.



These Books following are to
be sold by *William Whitwood*,
at the Sign of the Bible in
Gilispur-street without *New-*
gate.

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pher, *Plutarch* of *Charonia*, Eng-
lished and abridged according to the
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tural and Artificial Conclusions;
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